The Egyptian Gazette

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THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT:—Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

BREMEN.

EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS FROM ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ, TO NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMERICA, EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA Etc.

For Particulars see Advertisement below.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday for the present. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

ARCADIA	1 August	CHINA	22 August	EGYPT	12 Sept.
MARMORA	8 "	PERSIA	29 "	MACEDONIA	19 "
ARABIA	15 "	MOLDAVIA	5 Sept.	CALEDONIA	26 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare is £9 to Brindisi.

The combined Sea and special train fare has been reduced to £22.9.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

During the Monsoon season the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Thursday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.56 p.m. on Saturday.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd. — CAIRO.
George Royle, Esq. — PORT-SAID.
Messrs Hasenden & Co. — ALEXANDRIA
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt — SUEZ 31-12905

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS to AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. "Oroya" will leave Suez about August 25 | R.M.S. "Ortona" will leave Suez about Sept. 8

HOMEWARDS to NAPLES MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY

R.M.S. "Omrah" will leave Port Said about August 29 | R.M.S. "Orient" will leave Port Said about Sept. 12

	Port-Said to Naples	1st Class, £	2nd Class, £	3rd Class, £
Reduced Summer Fares	" " Marseilles	" 12.12	" 9.9	" 5
	" " Gibraltar	" 13.0	" 10.0	" 5
	" " Plymouth or Tilbury	" 16.16	" 12.12	" 9

Egyptian Government Officials allowed a rebate of 15 % off the above fares.

Return tickets no longer issued, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed abatement of 1/3 fare back if return voyage be made within 6 months of arrival, or abatement of 20 o/o if return voyage be made within 4 months of arrival.

Agents, Cairo:—Thos. Cook & Son. Alexandria:—E. J. Moss & Co.—For all information apply

Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, Port-Said & Port-Tewfik (Suez) 31-12-905

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.
S.S. Staffordshire 6,005 tons, leaves about August 31.
S.S. Shropshire 8,720 tons, leaves about September 14

HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departures from Port Said.
S.S. Cheshire 5,708 tons, leaves about August 13
S.S. Derbyshire 6,836 tons leaves about Sept. 6.

FARES from Port Said to Marseilles £12..0.0. London £17.0.0. Colombo £32.10.0. Rangoon £37.10.0.
Agents - Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. 31-12-905

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

GREECE - TURKEY LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London. *PALESTINE - SYRIA LINE.*

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus). *RED SEA LINE.*

Steamers leave Suez fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIM direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at Thos. Cook & Son or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-904

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co. 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Amasis	Tons. 6,320	*Meoris	Tons 7,520	*Philæ	Tons 5,900
*Busiris	" 6,900	*Nitocris	" 5,540	Rameses	" 5,900
Menes	" 5,950	*Pharos	" 5,900	Seti	" 5,900

Taber	Tons 5,760
No. 681	(Building)
No. 185	(Building)

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, £14 Single, £26 Return. 2nd, £9 Single, £16 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £5 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £5 Return.—Return tickets available for six months. S.S. Rameses now on the berth, will sail on or about Wednesday, August 23 to be followed by S.S. Seti.

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only.

Passenger Tickets also issued in connection with Railway fare through to and from Cairo. Particulars on application to E. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria, Agents. 26-12-905

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE, Co., Ltd.
1, Old Broad Street, LONDON.—Established 1806.—Total Funds exceed £10,000,000.
31-12-905. Policies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents.

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited

Cairo-Alexandria Telephone.—Rates as follows:—P.T. 5 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes; P.T. 10 for over 3 up to 6 minutes communication.

Public Call-Offices: Cairo, Central Office, Opera Square, and New Bar; Heliouan, Central Office, Maison Purris; Alexandria, St Mark's Buildings, Egyptian Bar, L. Castelli & Co.; Ramleh, Central Office, San Stefano Casino. 30.4.906

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

Steamers leave Suez and Port Said fortnightly for London or Liverpool direct.

(Electric Light.) SALOON (*Amidships*) FARE £12. (Latest improvements.)

S.S. Arracan 5800 Tons will leave PORT SAID about August 20 for Liverpool.
" Mandalay 6000 " " " " Sept. 3 for London.
" Irrawaddy 7300 " " " " " 17 for Liverpool.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.

Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (Egypt) Ld., Cairo; G. J. GRACE & CO., Alexandria.

Thos. Cook & Son,

(Egypt), Limited. HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS—LONDON,
CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE — CAIRO, near SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL.

Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa, & Khartum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.
BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P.&O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their Passages, where steamer plans may be consulted and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at the principal Railway stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their travelling tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Co. leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assouan and Wady-Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assouan and Halfa.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for private parties.

Special arrangements for tours in PALESTINE, SYRIA and the DESERT, Lowest Rates
Best camp equipment in the world 16-12-905

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS.

SAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at Aden, Colombo and Madras Outward, and Marseilles (Genoa and Plymouth optional) Homeward, Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co's Indian Mail Lines and monthly with the East African Mail Line between Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

OUTWARD.—S.S. *Manora* ... August 18 | HOMEWARD.—S.S. *Golconda*... August 18

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

The S.S. ..... will sail from Suez on about .....

First Class Fares from Suez to { Aden ... £11. 8 | Colombo ... £26.15 | Calcutta ... £31. 0 | Marseilles £15.12 ; Bombay ... £21.10 | Madras ... £28.11 | Genoa ... £12.10 | London ... £19. 8

From Port-Said £2 less Homeward, and £2 more Outward. Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Calcutta and Persian Gulf Lines, Messrs. Worms & Co.
Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Line, Messrs. Willis & Co., Limited.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Hotel & Steamer Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.
For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Agents, Suez. 31-12-905

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America
First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	S.S. "Australia"	Sept. 4	For CALCUTTA	S.S. "Massilia"	August 19
For LONDON	S.S. "Bavaria"	Sept. 14	For BOMBAY	S.S. "Britannia"	August 25

Saloon Fares: from Port-Said, to Gibraltar £9; Marseilles £9: Liverpool (all sea route) £15; London (all sea route) £12
London via Marseilles £15.5.0. Passengers embarking at Suez £2 more, 10 % reduction for officers of Army of Occupation and Government employés. Through tickets issued to New-York (via Glasgow). Fares on application.

Agents in Cairo, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son. Port-Said, Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.
For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 31-12-905

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from Hamburg, viâ Antwerp & Malta, to Alexandria and vice-versa, admitting goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Landing to Alexandria and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable through rates of Deutsche Verkehr (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

S.S. *Samos* August 23 from Hamburg and Antwerp bound for Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. *Tinos* August 23 from Hamburg bound for Beyrout.
S.S. *Rhodos* August 31 from Hamburg and Antwerp bound for Beyrout.

For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria *Agent.* — 15.9.905

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN LINE. — REGULAR MAIL-SERVICE FROM PORT-SAID

OUTWARDS. To Aden, Zanzibar, Durban, Capetown and intermediate Ports.
HOMEWARDS. To Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Lisbon, Rotterdam, Hamburg

Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.—First-class steamers, fitted with all recent improvements. Stewardesses and doctor carried.—Low passage rates.

For all particulars, apply to FIX & DAVID, CAIRO, Sharia Mahdeit Pacha

Messageries Maritimes

From Alexandria — Sailing from Alexandria in August, 1905.

For Marseilles direct

Friday	18 August at 6 p.m.	*Niger*	Capt.	Camugli
"	25 " " "	*Portugal*	"	Galetti
"	1 September " "	*Congo*	"	X
"	8 " " "	*Senegal*	"	Vincenti
"	15 " " "	*Niger*	"	Camugli

For Port Said and Beyrouth

Thursday	24 August at 8 a.m.	*Congo*	Capt.	X
"	7 September " "	*Niger*	"	Camugli

For Port Said, Jaffa and Beyrouth

Thursday	17 August at 8 a.m.	*Portugal*	Capt.	Galetti
"	31 " " "	*Senegal*	"	Vincenti

Rates of passage mess Including table wine.

	1st Class	2nd Class
From Alexandria or Port Said (directly or via Alexandria) To Marseilles	£12. 9. 8	£ 9.10.3
From Alexandria To Port Said	" 1.18.10	" 1.7.10.
To Jaffa	" 5. 3. 4	" 3.3. 1.
To Beyrouth	" 4. 7. 3	" 2. 5. 2.

Through tickets for Paris (viâ Marseilles from Alexandria) ... ... " 15.12. 1 " 10.13. 5
Through tickets for Paris (via Marseilles) from Port Said (directly or via Alexandria) ... ... " 16. 5.11 " 12. 1. 8
Through tickets for London (via Marseilles) (Calais-Douvres) from Alexandria or Port Said (directly or via Alexandria) ... ... " 16.13.10 " 12. 9. 8
Interchangeable return tickets with the Austrian Lloyd Cy. (available one way by Messageries Maritimes and on return by Austrian Lloyd) (via Trieste) ... ... " 21.11.10 " 16.11. 3

Sailing from Port Said in August, 1905.

For Marseilles Direct.

Probably on Thursday	3	August	*Oceanien*	Capt.	Conret	returning from Indian Ocean
" Wednesday	9	"	*Djemnah*	"	Durrande	" " China
" Thursday	17	"	*Tourane*	"	Girard	" " Indian Ocean
" Sunday	20	"	*Yarra*	"	Sellier	" " China
" Sunday	30	"	*Melbourne*	"	Lacarrière	" " Australia
" Thursday	31	"	*Tonkin*	"	Charbonnel	" " —

Sailing from Suez in August, 1905.

For Aden Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Saturday	12	August	*Caledonien*	Capt. Grégory
For Djibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Saturday	13	"	*Polynesien*	" Broc
For Djibouti, Zanzibar, Mutsamudu, Majunga, Nossi-Bé, D. Suares, Tamatave, La Réunion and Maurice	Wednesday	16	"	*Oxus*	" Fabre
For Djibouti, Aden, Mahé Diego-Suares, Ste. Marie, Tamatave La Réunion and Maurice	Thursday	31	"	*Djemnah*	" Durrande
For Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sidney, and Noumea	Monday	7	"	*Australien*	" Verron

Cairo Agency (Shepheard's Hotel) 28-3-905

PRINCE LINE.

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
AFRICAN PRINCE	6,000	WELSH PRINCE	6,000	AFGHAN PRINCE	6,000
CHINESE PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	JAPANESE PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	BURMESE PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000
KOREAN PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	ARABIAN PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	SIAMESE PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000
SWEDISH PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	BLACK PRINCE	7,000	SAXON PRINCE	6,000
TUDOR PRINCE	7,000	NORMAN PRINCE	6,000	CROWN PRINCE	6,000
ITALIAN PRINCE	5,000	GEORGIAN PRINCE	4,750	TROJAN PRINCE	4,750
MERCHANT PRINCE	4,850	SAILOR PRINCE	4,850	EGYPTIAN PRINCE	4,850
SOLDIER PRINCE	4,850	RUSSIAN PRINCE	4,500	SPARTAN PRINCE	4,750
MEXICAN PRINCE	4,420	HIGHLAND PRINCE	3,850	IMPERIAL PRINCE	3,750
NUBIAN PRINCE	3,750	NAPOLITAN PRINCE	3,750	PERSIAN PRINCE	3,350
BRITISH PRINCE	3,120	MOORISH PRINCE	3,120	CASTILIAN PRINCE	3,100
GERMAN PRINCE	2,975	EASTERN PRINCE	2,950	ADRIATIC PRINCE	2,950
CREOLE PRINCE	2,950	CARIB PRINCE	2,950	KAFFIR PRINCE	2,950
SYRIAN PRINCE	2,950	ORANGE PRINCE	2,875	UTPRIAN PRINCE	2,750
INDIAN PRINCE	2,750	SCOTTISH PRINCE	2,650	ROMAN PRINCE	2,650
TUSCAN PRINCE	2,575	CUBAN PRINCE	2,400	ROYAL PRINCE	2,400

Good Accommodation for Passengers.

Sailings every 10 days from Manchester and Liverpool and fortnightly from Antwerp and London to Alexandria and Syrian Coast. The dates are approximate

ROYAL PRINCE	due from	Manchester	August 31	ROMAN PRINCE	due from	Manchester	August 30
CARIB PRINCE	"	Antwerp & London	" 23	SYRIAN PRINCE	"	Manchester	Sept. 9
CREOLE PRINCE	"	Antwerp & London	" 10	SPARTAN PRINCE	"	Antwerp & London	" 12

HOMEWARD SAILINGS:—The S.S. **Trojan Prince** is now loading for Manchester, and will be followed by the S.S. **Creole Prince,**

For terms of freight or passage apply to C. J. Grace & Co., Alexandria, Agents. 31-12 904

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

ILLUSTRATION OF POLICY TO PROVIDE £1,000 FOR A CHILD.

Child aged 8 . . . . . Father aged 30.

Cash Payment at age 19 £1,000 (with bonuses) Term 16 years.

Annual Premium . . £53:13:4. Total Cost . . £858:13:4.

Should Father die before term full policy secured without further payments.
Should child die before term all contributions returned with 4 o/o interest.

Full particulars on application to Agents in Cairo:

S. & A. DE BILINSKI,
Khedivial Bourse Court.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM SUMMER MAIL SERVICE.

Wednesday and *Saturday	6 p.m.	depart Cairo	arrive	Monday and Friday	7.30 a.m.
Thursday and Sunday	6.30 p.m.	depart Khatiba	depart	Sunday and Thursday	5.10 a.m.
*Saturday and Tuesday	12 noon	depart Halfa	depart	Friday and Tuesday	6 p.m.
Sunday and Wednesday	1.35 p.m.	arrive Khartoum	depart	Thursday and *Monday	12 noon

Mail delivered Khartoum, Sun. and Wednesday evening, and Cairo, Mon. and Friday evening. *Dining and Sleeping Cars.

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LTD.

(Société des Entrepôts d'Alexandrie)

Bonded Warehouses

IN ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ.

Special Departments for clearing and forwarding and for a luggage and parcel Express Service.
Goods delivered against cash for account of shippers. 1-3-906

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT & EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

KHARTOUM; Cairo Office, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT. Six days White Nile Tourist Trip dep. Khartoum Tuesdays. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at Mail Cairo Tourist Agents.—Special Steamers for private charter.—Taxis Abbassieh and transport of goods undertaken to all places on White and Blue Nile with navigable depth.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. Shipyard for construction of screw-wheel steamers, barges, steam, motor launches, etc. Contractors for supply and erection of all classes of machinery, buildings, irrigation pumps, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Duffeldges Oil Engines from 1 to 25 B.H.P., as supplied to Sudan Government. Specimen Steel [illegible]

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the

Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER;

Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S. INDIANA.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.

Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Steam Launches for hire.

FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the "Upper Egypt Hotels Company."

For details and illustrated programmes apply to "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER and HOTEL COMPANY."

OFFICES IN CAIRO: Sharia Boulac, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings." 31-3-06

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

SCHLESWIG will leave Alexandria at 4 p.m. August 30, September 20, etc.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT-SAID:

Homeward: for Bremen Hamburg via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp.

Sachsen	5026 Tons	about 13 August		Prinz Heinrich	6763 Tons	about 9 Sept.
Scharnhorst	8131 "	" 26 "		Pr. K. Friedrich	8863 "	" 23 "
Pr. Regt. Luitpold	6368 "	" 26 "		Gera	4005 "	" 23 "

Outward: for CHINA and JAPAN viâ SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.

Roon	8023 Tons	about 7 August		Zieten	8043 Tons	about 27 August
Bayern	5034 "	" 31 "		Barbarossa	10915 "	" 24 Sept.
Gneisenau	8081 "	" 4 Sept.		Scharnhorst	8131 "	" 22 Oct.

For AUSTRALIA viâ SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez.
OTTO STERZING, Agent in Cairo, Opera Square.
C. H. SCHOELLER, Agent in Alexandria, Cleopatra Lane.
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., and CARL STANGENS REISEBUREAU are authorised to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA. 31-6-906

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m. arrive at Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for express to Paris, London, Naples, Rome. Arrival Trieste Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna Express (Trieste-Ostende through carriage) and expresses to Italy and Germany.

August 5	4 p.m. S.S. "Imperatrix" Capt. Ghezzo	August 19	4 p.m. S.S. "Cleopatra" Capt. Ivellich
" 12	" " "Semiramis" " Martinolich	" 26	" " "Imperator" " Ghezzo

Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi & Trieste.

Aug. 2	4 p.m. S.S. "Amphitrite" Capt. Tomassevich	Aug. 16	4 p.m. S.S. "Thalia" Capt. Ivanecich

(Departures from Suez) To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobé about August 4 and Sept. 4. To Aden, Karachi, and Bombay accelerated service about August 18. To Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, and Calcutta about August 18.

East-African Line.

To Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, about August 3 and September 3.

For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Thos. Cook & Son, Ld., Leon Heller, Cairo Agent, 4, Sharia Maghraby, (Telephone 192), Cairo; F. Tadrossi, Helouan.

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families. 31-12-905

CUNARD LINE.

Alexandria to New-York and Boston via the Continent and Liverpool.

Sailings from Liverpool on Saturdays and Tuesdays. Royal Mail Steamers:

Caronia	21,000 tons	Umbria	8,127 tons
Lucania	13,95[illegible] "	Etruria	8,119 "
Campania	13,[illegible]60 "	Aurania	7,[illegible]36 "

Saxonia	14,380 tons
Ivernia	14,[illegible] "
Sylvania	8,[illegible] "

Alexandria to New-York via Trieste, Fiume or Palermo.

Regular twin-screw Passenger Service from the Adriatic. Excellent accommodation.

Carpathia	12,564 tons	Slavonia	10,805 tons
Pannonia	9,851 "	Ultonia	10,402 "

All steamers fitted with Marconi's wireless telegraphy. For through tickets from Egypt, and particulars apply to the Agents Hedeconazchi & Co., Alexandria; Nic. Kirzis, Cairo; R. Broadbent, Port Said. 19-1-906

ELLERMAN LINES, LIMITED.

CITY LINE. To MALTA, LONDON, COLOMBO & CALCUTTA.

CITY & HALL LINES. Joint Service to MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

The undermentioned First Class Passenger Steamers will be dispatched from Port Said on or about the following dates for:—

Malta and London ...	S.S. City of Calcutta Aug. 26	Marseilles and Liverpool	S.S. City of Perth August 21
Colombo & Calcutta.	S.S. City of York " 31	Bombay	" City of Karachi Aug. 23

SALOON FARES:—Port Said to Malta £4.10.0. Marseilles, £8.0.0. London or Liverpool, £12.10.0. Colombo, Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi, £26.0.0. Special rates for steamers not carrying Doctor or Stewardess. For further particulars apply to CORY BROS. & Co., Ltd., Agents for City Line, Port Said; W. STAPLEDON & Son, Agents for Hall Line, Port Said; or COOK & Son (Egypt), Ltd., Cairo. 23783-28-3-905

The Ellerman Lines, Limited.

(Included Westcott & Laurance Line.)

Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London. Through freight rates to Inland towns in Great Britain also to the U. S. A.

Westcott S.S. *Avoca* expected from Antwerp, London & Malta is due on or about Aug. 29
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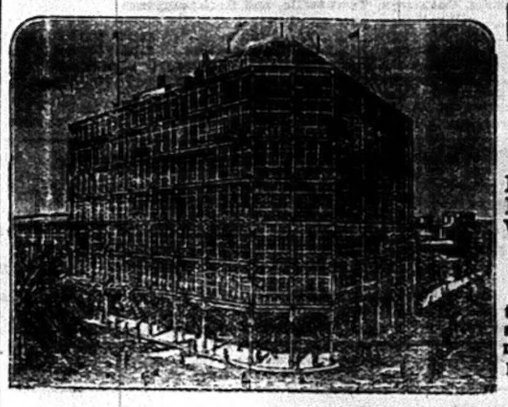

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA

Direction of wind		North
Force ,, ,,		Moderate
State of Sea		Slight
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade	29.5
	Min. do. do.	20.0
	Humidity	73.0
	Rainfall	—

REMARKS.

The weather continues fresh and cool with a steady N. wind blowing. A slight sea is running. The barometer remains steady.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. — P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news column P.T. 20 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

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London Offices: 36, New Broad-street, E.C.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE can be obtained in London at our office, 36, New Broad Street, E.C., and also at Messrs. MAY & WILLIAMS, 160, Piccadilly, W.

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

Price; One Piastre Tariff.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

ENGLAND'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

It is comforting to learn that one of the two great dangers which have been assailing the cotton-industry of England and placing it in such a critical situation has, for the moment at any rate, been averted. We refer to the strike which was threatened by the workmen's demand for a five per cent. increase of wages and by the masters' refusal to accede to their request. A Reuter's telegram received last night from Manchester, however, informs us that the conference which was convened by the Lord Mayor has effected a compromise, by which the operatives are conceded a bonus of five per cent. for twelve weeks, and neither side is to take any action before March of next year. The question therefore remains undecided and is only temporarily shelved, but it is to be hoped that when the alloted time has expired, the two interested parties will be able to establish a more effective and more lasting agreement. An open rupture between the cotton-spinners and the operatives would entail an enormous disaster, for not only would it render millions of spindles idle, and necessitate the loss of employment to thousands of workmen, but thousands would suffer along with them, and the bread would be taken out of the months of their wives and children, who have no share in the decision of those upon whom their lives depend. A strike of such magnitude would of necessity cause acute suffering and immense loss, especially in the great industrial and thickly-populated centres of Lancashire, while it could not fail to have, in a somewhat lesser degree, a disastrous effect in many other centres not directly connected with the cotton trade. The temporary settlement of the difficulty is therefore a great blessing and gives one ground for substantial hope that an amicable understanding will eventually be made possible. Should both master and workman approach each other in a spirit of conciliation and forbearance, we feel assured that the danger would be permanently removed.

Unscrupulous speculators constitute the other great danger to the cotton-industry of England. How grave is this outside danger from speculative rings, is made clear by the anxiety of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, which hurriedly convened a meeting at the end of last month, feeling that common and immediate action was necessary "to counteract the pernicious effect on the trade, brought about by the late enormous enhancement of the price of raw material" by speculative syndicates. These rings are now paralysing the industry in almost as pronounced and as complete a fashion as was the case a few years ago. We are inclined to think that the only way in which English spinners can free themselves from the ever-tightening grip of these unscrupulous gamblers and "cornermen" is to give a greater support to all projects for cultivating cotton in various parts of the British dominions, and so become independent of American grown material. Such a scheme would, however, have to receive far greater support than is at present being accorded it, as under no other conditions could an all-British scheme successfully compete with the growers of the Southern States of America. Here, however, Egypt comes to the help of England, for the cotton grown in this country is steadily increasing in bulk, and it holds a foremost position as regards quality. The European cotton industry is now, it transpires, engaged on the average for a period of three to four months ahead, ample supplies being available—sufficient, in fact, to more than meet demands. It is therefore evident, that spinners can as a rule hold aloof from the markets for that period, and in the majority of cases they certainly need not do any buying before the end of October, by which time the new crop will be coming to hand. For two months, therefore, gamblers may be left to "stew in their juice" and "deal as best they can with the conditions to which they have reduced the market." Such an expedient is at the same time simple and effective.

If the policy of "suspension" thus advocated be loyally and widely adopted by cotton-spinners in Europe and America, it will at any rate obviate, as the associations pointed out at their meeting, the danger of the next cotton season commencing with the raw material at the abnormally high prices which now prevail. Should the supply prove less than the demand, there will still be opportunity and time to meet the conditions caused by a shortage. The latest available figures are from the last number of the New York "Journal of Commerce," which on past prophetic efforts may be credited with foreshadowing the true state of cotton affairs in the United States with remarkable accuracy. The latest synopsis of that Journal makes out the average condition to be 75.4 per cent, against its own estimate of 81.2 for June and 84.4 last year. These figures contrast with the official estimate for June, viz. 77 per cent. and 84.4 per cent. last year, and against 76 per cent. on August 1, 1900, which was the lowest on record during the last 20 years, on the same date. States covering half the total acreage provide the lowest average, so that a general shortage is probable, though that hardly implies a supply insufficient for the demand, inasmuch as the official report published by the associations' meeting confidently states that the surplus of last year's crop will guarantee a full supply, even in the event of the next crop being small. The danger therefore which is to be feared from the unscrupulous gamblers who form the speculative rings is not, perhaps, so serious as it would appear on the surface, but at the same the situation is sufficiently grave to cause considerable anxiety, and thoroughly justifies any action which may tend to safeguard the interests of the industry generally from the pernicious influences of those who do not hesitate to create "corners." Let the cotton spinners therefore judiciously refrain from making purchases before the arrival of the new crop, and by so doing reduce to harmlessness the more acute symptoms which now threaten the vitality of the trade.

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Table d'Hote Luncheons & Dinners Served on the Terrace.

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DELIGHTFUL SITUATION - SEA BREEZES.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

LIMITATION OF NAVY UNSETTLED.

FISHING RIGHTS DECIDED.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 18.

The plenipotentiaries could not agree as to the disposal of the interned warships and the article has been shelved, as also article XI. regarding the limitation of the Russian navy in the Far East. The discussion of the latter, however, will be resumed to-day. *(Reuter)*

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 18.

A prolonged conference of the entire Russian mission began at midnight. It is stated that some disagreement exists concerning how far Russia should yield in order to secure a compromise. *(Reuter)*

PORTSMOUTH (U.S.A.), August 18.

The plenipotentiaries have commenced the discussion of article XI., relative to the limitation of the Russian navy in the Far East.

They have agreed upon article XII., concerning the fishing rights of Japan on the Russian littoral. *(Havas)*

A CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA.

TSAR ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.

The Tsar is to issue a manifesto to-morrow which will be read in all the churches, granting a Constitution. He hopes that the new Assembly will meet not later than the middle of January next. The manifesto confers on the Assembly a certain amount of legislative power and financial control, but there are many restrictions. The Autocratic power remains unchanged, and the Council of the Empire will practically exercise the functions of a Senate. *(Reuter)*

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.

A manifesto of the Tsar announces the creation of a consultative body charged with elaborating the laws, which will meet in the month of January. This manifest will be read in the churches.

The project of the law instituting a national assembly has been published to-day. It is elected for five years. The project enumerates its composition and prerogatives. It is formed for the elaboration and preliminary discussion of legislative projects.

The order determines the provinces participating in the elections and the categories of eligible electors, and fixes the number of elected at 412. *(Havas)*

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION ANTICIPATED.

PARIS, August 18.

A French official statement declares that the attention of Germany has been called to Count Tattenbach's proceedings in Fez. It is anticipated that the present exchange of views will lead to a satisfactory solution of the incidents complained of. *Reuter)*

TANGIER, August 18.

The German Chargé d'Affaires explains that the loan mentioned on the 16th inst. is in nowise an act of the German Government, since the money is not for State purposes. *(Reuter)*

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

SERIOUS NATIVE RISING.

DAR-EL-SALAM, August 18.

A native rising is taking place at Matumbi in German East Africa. A predatory tribe is attacking the coast villages. Two divisions of German Sudanese from Kilwa are pursuing the rebels. It is reported that the Catholic Bishop at Dar-el-Salam and two German officers have been murdered. *(Reuter)*

THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

DIFFERENCES TEMPORARILY SETTLED.

MANCHESTER, August 18.

The cotton conference sat ten hours yesterday, and agreed to a compromise, by which the operatives receive a bonus of five per centum for twelve weeks, after which time neither side will attempt to obtain an advance or reduction until March 1906. *(Reuter)*

OYAMA SANGUINE.

MEMORIAL TO THE MIKADO.

LONDON, August 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Tokio that Marshal Oyama and all the generals have sent a memorial to the Emperor declaring that the forces are anxious to deliver a crushing blow, and urging the demand of more advantageous terms. *(Reuter)*

A similar memorial was sent to the Tsar by General Linievich some weeks ago. We are reminded of the lines in "Bombastes Furioso":—

"So I have heard on Afric's sunny shore
Another lion give a louder roar,
And the first lion thought the last—a bore."

M. J. G.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in Helouan during to-morrow night and at dawn of the 21st inst. will be poisoned by the police.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE.—While repairing the overhead wires of the tramway company's line near Gabbari Lock, a native workman received a shock that killed him instantaneously.

AFFRAY IN SISTERS' STREET. — This street keeps up its reputation. In a quarrel which occurred there yesterday thirteen Arabs were engaged, of whom half-a-dozen were injured.

BOY'S BODY FOUND.—The corpse of a boy eight years of age, named Moh. Ghareeb ibn el Allani, was found in a pit full of water near the Mex Casino. No signs of violence were revealed at the autopsy.

SMUGGLER FINED. — A sailor of the S.S. Exmouth was arrested by the quay police yesterday while attempting to pass the Customs with five plugs of tobacco in his possession. He was released on payment of the usual fine.

SUEZ CANAL.—9 vessels passed through the Canal on the 16th inst., of which 2 were British, 5 German, 1 Norwegian, 1 Turkish. The day's receipts were frs. 229,101.09, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 4,799,894.32.

VARIETY THEATRE.—A matinée will be given at the Theatre of Varieties (ex-Ciccolani) tomorrow afternoon, when one of the principal attractions will be a performance of varied gymnastic and athletic feats by the Sedlaczek troupe.

THE PLAGUE.—Yesterday's plague bulletin reports two new admissions into hospital at Alexandria, one being the wife of a Greek pastry-cook in Malta-street (Manshieh Kism), and the other a native street-porter from the Karmouz quarter.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will be despatched from the Alexandria General Post Office at 8.30 a.m. on Monday. Registered letters must be posted not later than 9 p.m. on Sunday evening, and insured articles, money orders, and parcels by noon on Sunday.

AFFRAY IN ATTARINE QUARTER.—Carmelo Russo, an Italian subject, quarrelled yesterday with Christo Vlakholo, a Greek, in the Attarine quarter and wounded him in the side with a penknife. The injured man will require eight day's medical treatment.

POLLUTED WELLS.—We are glad to be able to inform our readers that in consequence of a visit from the medical authorities, the proprietor of one of the bakeries mentioned in our issue of the 9th inst. has agreed to make no further use of a well sunk beneath his establishment. Other wells will probably be closed and filled by the authorities should their use be continued.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—The children's ball which was held at the San Stefano Casino yesterday afternoon proved a great success, and was immensely enjoyed by a large gathering of young people. The chief feature of the ball was a Massinet pavan, which was danced by the children, who were led by the inventor of the dance, M. Loughi. It was extremely effective and pretty, and M. Loughi is to be congratulated on its success.

THE RAMLEH SEASON.—From all accounts the present season at this favorite summer resort promises to be an excellent one. Not only has the Casino Hotel at San Stefano been almost continuously full up during the past month or two, but the Carlton, at Bulkeley, the Beau Rivage and the other hotels have had a large share of patronage. Indeed, we believe that during the past fortnight or so it has been difficult to obtain accommodation for large parties at any of these hostelries. This satisfactory state of affairs is doubtless due, partly to the abnormally hot weather experienced at Cairo and throughout the country generally this summer, and in a great measure to the new and frequent tram service inaugurated last year between Alexandria and our favorite suburb. The unprecedentedly high receipts of the Alexandria and Ramleh Railway Co. of late testify to the popularity of the new mode of traction, which has been a great boon to both residents and visitors.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A woman from a village in the Ghiseh province recently brought an action before the Mehkemeh Sharieh demanding alimony from her husband. The omdeh of the village, who was a friend of the husband, prevented a legal seizure of part of his property. Nothing daunted, the woman complained to the Markaz authorities with the result that the husband and wife and the omdeh were summoned to appear there. The first two returned, the woman did not reappear, and her mother and brother hastened to send information of her disappearance to the Markaz. A search resulted in the discovery of the woman's body in a cotton field near Bimha in the Ayat Markaz. A medical examination proved that she had been strangled. The Mamour and the Substitute of the Parquet, who conducted the judicial investigation, had no difficulty in discovering that the husband had murdered his wife, and that the omdeh had acted as his accomplice.

SALE OF LAND IN CAIRO.

A BIG DEAL.

We mentioned a few days ago the purchase from Mr. Raphael Suares by the Egyptian Estates, Limited, of his property situated between the French and Italian Diplomatic Agencies at the corner of the Sharia Madabergh and the Sharia El Manakh, two main thoroughfares of Cairo, for the sum of £48,000. We are now informed that the property consists of 4816¼ square metres, so that the price paid is as nearly as possible £10 for the square metre, inclusive of the four residences on it, which is considered a fairly moderate price for the locality. The conditions of payment are £10,000 on the signing of the contract, which was registered at the Mixed Tribunals on the 9th inst., and the balance on the company obtaining possession of the property in November, when they intend to commence the demolishing of the houses on it, replacing them by a huge block of residential flats of the latest and most approved style. It is interesting to note that this same ground was bought some 28 years back by Mr. Raphael Suares from Barraud Bey, a former secretary of the Khedive Ismail, for 36,000 francs, and the four residences that were subsequently erected on it are said to have cost £6,000 more. The brokers who conducted the sale are Messrs. Elie M. Baruck & Co. of Cairo, and the same firm acted also in the sale of the Sabit Pasha and Menasce properties to the Compagnie Immobilière d'Egypte, mention of which was made in our issue of Thursday last.

A BARRAGE RUMOUR.

We are authorised by the Ministry of Public Works to state that there is no truth whatever in the report that a new Nile Barrage is about to be commenced at Khaiber, near Wadi Halfa. The presence of an official of the Survey Department in the district has probably given rise to the rumour.

VITALITY STATISTICS.

From the latest returns of the statistical office in Cairo we find that the births registered there during the week ending Saturday, 5th August, were 505, including one of European parentage; and for the week following 476, which included six of the latter category. For the corresponding weeks of last year, the total figure were 531 and 492 respectively. For the week ending 5th inst. the deaths were 468, of which 19 were of Europeans, whilst for the same period ending last Saturday the total was 583, including 24 persons of European nationality. For the corresponding weeks of 1904 the total numbers were 505 and 476 respectively, inclusive of 18 and 19 Europeans. The death rate per thousand of the population of the city and suburbs was about double among the native compared with the foreign portion of the inhabitants, the former being estimated at approximately 650,000 on the 1st July last.

At Alexandria the births for the week under review were 240 and 288, those of European parentage being 16 and 5 respectively. In the previous year they were 252 and 267. The deaths in the two weeks numbered 228 and 272, which included 21 and 24 Europeans respectively. Last year during the same periods they were higher, the numbers being 319 and 284 and of these the European portion figured for 14 and 18 respectively.

As in the case of Cairo, the death rate per thousand of the total population of our city, estimated at about 400,000 souls on the 1st ultimo, was quite double among the native portion as against the European rate of mortality.

THE SULTAN'S ACCESSION FETE

The members of the committee, which has been formed to celebrate the accession of H.I.M. the Sultan at Cairo, and others, have subscribed the following sums to meet the expenses of the fête of the 1st prox.

Names of subscribers :—Osman Pasha Ghali L.E. 20, Mahmoud Bey Annis L.E. 9.750 mil., Musa Bey Ghalib L.E. 4.875 mil., Basiuni Bey El Khatib L.E. 4.875 mil., Moh. Bey Mughny and brother L.E. 4.875 mil., Abdul Hamid Bey Ammar L.E. 4.875 mil., Ahmed Bey Mukhtar L.E. 3, Moh. Bey Rashwam L.E. 2, Ibrahim Bey Hifsi L.E. 2.925 mil., Abdul Hamid Bey Ghalib L.E. 2, Ahmed Bey Ayoub and brother L.E. 2, Aly Hassan Bey el Adl L.E. 1.950 mil., Moh. Bey Habeeb L.E. 1.950, El Sayed Amin El Shimi L.E. 1.950 mil., Hammouk Bey Hagrama L.E. 1, Abbas Moh. El Sheikh L.E. 1, El Gawhari Bey Said Ahmed L.E. 1.950 mil., Abdul Wahid Eff. Hussein Salim 975 mil., Ahmed Bey Riffat L.E. 5, Ahmed Bey Rashid L.E. 5, Aly Bey Fehmi Kamil, (Secretary), L.E. 5, Ismail Pasha Zohdy L.E. 4.875 mil., Mustapha Pasha Abu El Ezz L.E. 5, Ibrahim Bey Halim L.E. 5, Ibrahim Bey Abdu L.E. 2, Ibrahim Bey Nor El Din L.E. 9.750 mil., Moh. Bey Ayoub L.E. 2, Moh. Eff. Khadr L.E. 1, Rashid Bey Fehmy L.E. 2, Moh. Eff. Mukhtar, L.E. 4.875 mil., Aly Bey el Ganzouri L.E. 1.950 mil., Ahmed Bey Taalat L.E. 5.850 mil., Moh. Bey Bader El Khazindar L.E. 15, Moh. Bey Ahmed Hamadi L.E. 5. Total L.E. 151.225 mil.

CARLTON HOTEL,
BULKELEY (near Alexandria.)
RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.
PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.
Full Pension from P.T. 60 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at Mex-Gabbari station.
G. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

NOTES FROM SUEZ

DETAILS OF FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Friday.

As I wired you last night, the British steamer Gibraltar, laden with sugar, was sighted from Suez at about 4 p.m. flying the signals N H (Fire, want immediate assistance). By 5 o'clock she was in the bay and clouds of smoke and flames were visible.

The vessel anchored before reaching her anchorage, owing to the engineers and firemen being unable to remain in the engine room. Very shortly the raging flames completely destroyed the deck amidships, including saloon, cabins, bridge, and part of the engine room. On the arrival of the Gibraltar, several steam launches and steam water tanks went immediately alongside, and the latter rendered valuable services.

Great credit must be given to the chief officer and six men of the German mail steamer, Prinz Regent, which at once proceeded on board, and assisted, at great risk to their lives, to put out the fire, the flames of which were almost reaching the tops of the masts.

The ship's crew after lowering the lifeboats did their utmost to save their vessel, and finally, with the assistance of the Canal Company's launch, which possesses a powerful pump, extinguished the fire by 9 p.m. The damages are apparently considerable, but it is not yet ascertained whether the cargo is damaged or not.

Later.—The fire on board the S.S. Gibraltar has been completely extinguished by now. The cause of the outbreak is attributed to the fermentation of the sugar, part of which in the 'tween decks amidships has been destroyed by fire and water.

The vessel before proceeding homewards, will have to be overhauled and to have accommodation for the captain and officers fitted.

The fire broke out shortly before the arrival of the ship at Suez, and suddenly the captain with the steward and a seaman were separated from the rest of the crew, which was aft, by the flames amidships, and no communication was possible.

A REMNANT OF BALTIC FLEET.

The Russian transport Kitai arrived at Suez yesterday from the Far East, and entered the Canal in the afternoon bound to Libau. This vessel passed through the Canal with the first division of the Baltic fleet, and accompanyed Admiral Rodjestvenaky's squadron until the beginning of the great naval battle, when she managed to escape.

NEW BUILDINGS IN CAIRO.

Our Cairo correspondent writes.—"Building operations are proceeding in every direction in the Ismailieh, Thewfikieh, Kasr-el-Nil, and other favorite residential quarters of the metropolis, and the leading firms of contractors and builders are, and have been for some months, fully occupied in erecting new buildings in those localities. In the Ismailieh quarter, principally, new houses are rising on every side, and the district opposite the Savoy Hotel, formerly belonging to the illfated Banque Industrielle, and which a few years back was a large open space, is now very nearly covered with huge residential buildings. For the few sites left as much as £8 to £12 per square metre is being asked, and the prices demanded in other choise quarters are constantly tending upwards, so that soon the cost of land for building purposes will become almost prohibitive. Amongst the new large blocks of buildings now approaching completion are those belonging to the Standard Life Assurance Co., the National Hotel, Daïra Khassa in the Sharia Boulac, and many others too numerous to mention in detail.

A Cairo contemporary pointed out, in a leading article a few days ago, that, the craze for building in that city was being overdone, and said that the probability is that, it not checked, it will eventually lead to something in the nature of a crisis. I hardly agree with this opinion, inasmuch as I find on enquiry that although numbers of new houses are being erected in the favorite quarters, the supply has not yet quite overtaken the demand; since, in the majority of cases, most of the apartments in these houses seem to let long before the buildings are even completed, and what is still perhaps a better test whether the building craze is likely to overrun the mark, is the fact that rents are still rising instead of falling. A case in point is the new large block now under erection nearly opposite the National Bank in the Sharia El Madabergh, belonging to the Coronel family, every floor of which is already let, although the building, which was formerly intended for a hotel, will not be ready for occupation under three months or so. The annual rents asked here were £180 to £220, according to floor position, for apartments of 9 rooms, and at those prices no difficulty was found in finding tenants."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Carib Prince from Antwerp and London, with passengers and general cargo left Malta for Alexandria via Tripoli (Barbary) yesterday, and is due to arrive at Alexandria on or about Wednesday next.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

THE TRANSPORT KITAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Port Said, Friday.

The Russian transport Kitai arrived here from the Canal last night and now awaits orders. It will be remembered that she was one of the fleet of twenty-three vessels which formed the second squadron, and was also one of those which flew the merchant flag, which fact accounts for her stay of over three months in Laigon. She, I hear, left the main squadron when it lay in Kamran Bay, in company with a number of the colliers which are passing through here daily bound for Russian parts.

THE TROOPS FOR THE YEMEN.

The total number of Turkish soldiers who have passed through here (bound for various parts in connection with the rebellion in the Yemen) since 17th January last is 30,309, of which 2,300 have returned invalided. I understand that it is officially stated that 17,000 are yet to come, which will bring the total up to 47,309. These men were carried by Turkish, Russian, and French vessels.

THE DREDGER PHARAON II.

The work of refloating the sunken dredger has received a check. Something appears to have gone wrong with one of the lighters, which will probably delay the work for a few days longer.

NURSES FOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

In connection with the long talked of arrival of British nurses for the Egyptian Government Hospital here, I understand that these ladies will probably be nursing sisters of a religious order well-known for its splendid records in this work.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

A match will be played on Tuesday next on the A.C.C. ground between the E.T.C. and Sergt. Burke's XI. Play will commence at 1.30 p.m.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

Below is the vocal part of the programme to be given at the Concert to-morrow morning, which is entirely new and very interesting. The vocal part will commence at 11.15 a.m.

1 Barbiere di Siviglia (Rossini) "Cavatina Figaro," Baryton	Mr. Greggio.
2 Manon Lescaut (Massenet) "Il Sogno" Tenor	Mr. Giovanelli.
3 Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni) "Racconto" Romance pour Soprano	Mlle. Cantoni.
4 4me acte Traviata	Mlle. Cantoni. Mr. Giovanelli. Mr. Greggio.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Lady Blomfield gave a very enjoyable "At Home" on H.H.S. Aida yesterday, which was largely attended. Owing to the roughness of the sea outside the harbour, the projected visit to the new Admiralty dredger, St. Laurance, had to be abandoned, the dredger coming into the port early in the afternoon, but many of Lady Blomfield's guests visited the dock and inner harbour in the steam launch, and were greatly interested in all that they saw. The Aida had been decorated for the occasion, the Customs Band played numerous European and Turkish pieces with great vigour, and we need not say that Sir Massie and Lady Blomfield did all in their power to implant a very pleasant recollection of the afternoon in the memory of their guests. Among those who were present were Graf von Wedel, M. Scottidis, Baron and Baroness Acton, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Baroness von Humboldt, Herr von Mohl and Miss von Mohl, the German Military Attaché, Col. McCracken, Major and Mrs. Cave, Major Arbuthnot, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Macauley, Captain Borton, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson Grant, Mr. Cobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Grogan, Spiro Bey, and many other well-known members of Alexandrian society.

The Marquis Lupi di Sorragna, Italian Consul in Cairo, is leaving for Italy in the first fortnight of September on a short holiday of one or two months. Signor G. Chilesotti, the Vice-Consul, who will officiate during the absence of the Consul, is returning from leave next week.

Dean and Mrs. Butcher are leaving Marseilles for Egypt by the P. and O. Arabia on the 15th proximo.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson Bey are expected back in Cairo on the 22nd September.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer
& HOTEL COMPANY.
RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO.
Three Sailings a-Week.
Agents at Alexandria :—
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LD.
19.9.05

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE.

Alexandrie, le 18 Août 1905.

La semaine avait débuté ferme avec une activité relative générale; mais, peu après, une réaction graduelle s'est produite à la suite de tassements et dans la crainte d'un échec des négociations russo-japonaises. Les Bourses de Paris et de Londres ont même été sensiblement affectées de ce chef. Aujourd'hui, cependant, sur des dépêches plus rassurantes, la cote des principales valeurs s'est relevée et, ce qui est un assez bon signe, le taux de l'escompte s'est abaissé de 2 1/4 à 2. Quant aux rentes étrangères, elles ont fait preuve d'une grande fermeté; le consolidé, en particulier, s'est maintenu durant toute la semaine entre 90 3/8 et 90 5/8. Il est, néanmoins, chimérique d'espérer une reprise générale et sérieuse avant le retour des capitalistes d'Europe, c'est-à-dire, avant la fin Septembre.

Un facteur qui aura son importance à la rentrée, c'est le remboursement des actionnaires de la New-Daïra vers le commencement d'Octobre. Un capital considérable qui se trouvait ainsi immobilisé retrouvera sa liberté d'action et se reportera sur d'autres valeurs, entre autres, sur le Crédit Foncier; ce qui ne manquera pas d'augmenter l'animation de notre marché.

Il a circulé sur les Markets diverses rumeurs qui ont attiré l'attention de la spéculation. Comme ces bruits n'ont encore rien d'officiel, nous attendons pour en parler qu'ils aient été confirmés.

L'écart que nous avions prévu entre les Banques Nouvelle et Ancienne au profit de celle ci est maintenant un fait accompli. L'Ancienne domine déjà la nouvelle de 1/16 et cette différence ne tardera pas à s'accentuer.

Un autre écart digne de remarque est celui existant entre l'Agricole Nouvelle et l'Agricole ex-right. La différence, qui n'était la semaine passée que de 1/16 à 1/8, atteint aujourd'hui 3/16 à 1/4. On préfère, en effet, l'Agricole ex-right qui a droit au coupon de l'année courante (coupon qui n'est pas à dédaigner, puisqu'il a atteint 6 shellings l'année dernière) à l'Agricole Nouvelle qui est déjà sur le marché et sur laquelle out doit débourser la même somme que sur l'ex-right.

L'Agricole fléchit de 14 1/16 à 13 15/16 pour finir à 14 3/32. De 9 1/2 la Nouvelle tombe à 9 15/32 et l'ex-right, après avoir baissé de 9 5/8 à 9 9/16, clôture demandée à 9 11/16. La Part de Fondateur est calme entre 1040 et 1045.

De 27 3/8 la Nationale tombe à 27 1/8, mais clôture en bonne tendance à 27 13/32. On prévoit des cours supérieurs d'ici à la fin du mois. La Nouvelle suit les mêmes fluctuations avec un écart de 1/16 à 3/32 en moins.

L'action Foncier fléchit de 822 à 818 pour clôturer au cours d'ouverture. De tels soubresauts sont inévitables jusqu'à ce que l'émission soit close. La Fondateur ouvre à 9700, touche 9900 et finit à 9750.

La Cassa di Sconto baisse de 194 à 191 1/2 sous le poids des réalisations. On clôture à 186 1/2 ex-coupon.

Après avoir haussé de 23/6 à 26/, les Markets retombent graduellement à 23/9 pour finir à 24/1 acheteurs. Un mouvement sur cette valeur est probable en Septembre.

Très soutenue d'abord à 5 7/16—5 1/2, l'Urbaine tombe à 5 1/4 en clôture sur d'importantes réalisations.

On constate de violentes fluctuations en Upper Egypt Hotels. Le cours monte de 5 1/16 à 5 15/32 et retombe à 4 29/32 à la suite de fortes ventes. La clôture a lieu à 4 15/16 acheteurs.

L'Anglo-American Nile pour laquelle on s'attend à une heureuse issue des négociations avec la Cie allemande est ferme entre 5 9/16 et 5 5/8.

De nombreuses transactions ont été effectuées en Estates à un prix variant de 15/16 à 31/32.

Les Privilégiées Tramways fléchissent de 160 à 150, les Dividendes de 340 à 335, la Salt & Soda de 35/9 à 35 avec affaires restreintes, l'Oasis de 1 3/16 à 1 1/8, la Crown Brewery Privilégiée de 225 à 221 et le Trust de 1 5/16 à 1 9/32.

Par contre, les Eaux du Caire sont en hausse de 1145 à 1165, l'Alexandria Water de 14 15/16 à 15 3/16, la Nungovich de 10 1/8 à 10 9/32, les Egyptian Hotels de 2 1/2 à 2 11/16, les Presses Libres de 26 à 27 et la Dividende Crown Brewery de 125 à 130.

La Ramleh Railway est calme à 7 3/8, la Delta Land entre 2 11/16 et 2 3/4, la Privilégiée Khedivial Mail entre 4 1/2 et 4 9/16, et l'Investment entre 1 5/16 et 1 11/32.

De 9 1/2 la Land Bank tombe à 9 3/8 pour reprendre en clôture à 9 7/16.

Après avoir fléchi de 127 1/2 à 126 1/2, la Banque d'Athènes remonte légèrement à 126 3/4.

La Daïra fluctue entre 28 et 28 1/16 pour clôturer acheteurs à ce dernier cours.

De même la Béhéra, après avoir baissé de 41 à 40 3/4, remonte en clôture à 40 7/8.

La Delta Light fléchit de 13 1/8 à 13 et clôture à 13 1/16. La Deferred est offerte entre 13 1/4 et 13 1/2.

De 24 la Khedivial Mail Ordinary tombe à 21/3 pour finir à 21/9.

Bonne demande en Cold Storage entre 5/8 et 11/16.

On s'attend à un marché animé la semaine prochaine à cause du raffermissement des valeurs égyptiennes à Londres.

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Section cotonnière.—A la suite d'accords intervenus entre le comité et le Syndicat Général International des Compagnies d'Assurance contre l'Incendie, il a été convenu que, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, les Polices, pour Minet-el-Bassal, porteront la clause suivante :

Le coton, en balles hydrauliques et en race, déposé dans les rues et autour des murs de la Chounah, est exclu de la présente assurance.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

CEMENTING THE "ENTENTE."

"THE TIMES."

Yesterday Vice-Admiral Caillard and his officers, the guests whom the nation delights to honor, came to London in glorious sunshine, passed in triumphant, if informal, procession to Guildhall, received a magnificent and absolutely spontaneous welcome along a route of considerable length, partook of the traditional hospitality of the City, drank of the loving cup, participated in important toasts, and listened to appropriate speeches.

The keynotes of the day may be said to have been spontaneity, eagerness, and informality: nor was it without its striking and significant moments, the greatest of them, in the open air at any rate, being that at which Admiral Caillard and his companions, gravely and without preliminary parade, mindful of gallantry on both sides a century since and forgetful of bitterness in the past, saluted, as the representatives of Republican France, the statue of that Horatio Nelson who, with the Iron Duke, whose statue they had passed a mile or so further back, had crippled the power of the First Empire of France. That graceful act, which the crowd did not fail to notice, would serve, even if it stood alone, to stamp the day as more than commonly memorable.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

London's welcome is worth having, though we say it who, perhaps, should not. With all her faults, and they are many, she still holds a unique position among the cities of the world. She is by far the greatest in size and population, the greatest in riches and in commerce, if not in light, and though not the greatest in historical tradition—that distinction must always belong to Rome so long as history lasts yet still the greatest in her sublime record of freedom and ordered liberty. If Admiral Caillard and his friends resemble almost all Frenchmen in possessing the historic sense, they must have been charmed with the ancient ceremonies and observances of the Guildhall, and charmed, too, with the noble building itself, which never looks so regal, and splendid, and inspiring as when the well-filled tables are set for civic hospitality. If they noted the monuments on the walls, and asked whose valour or virtue they recorded, it assuredly did not pain their ears to hear the names of Chatham, Pitt, Nelson, and Wellington. The walls of the Guildhall pay eloquent tribute to the French wars of other days, and to the achievements of the illustrious men who won great glory for England. The rivalry was prolonged and severe, but it was honorable throughout, and the ups and downs of skill and fortune on both sides confirmed each nation in its sincere respect for the courage and endurance of the other.

"MORNING ADVERTISER."

It is the desire of the English people to be really friendly with the French. How such a revulsion in public opinion has been brought about is not quite easy to explain. It is not only that the bad memories of the Napoleonic wars have died down, but that the attitude of estrangement, which had survived since the Crimean War, seems utterly to have disappeared. One might almost have thought yesterday that the English nation was quite content to forget the thronging memories of Trafalgar and to drape the Nelson Column from view, were it not for the singularly graceful compliment which the French Admiral and his colleagues paid us on that historic spot. One by one they rose from their seats and saluted the memorial of Nelson and his victories. No more graceful international courtesy has ever been paid than this. It is of a piece with that serenity of manners and perfection of taste which are native to the now friendly people across the Channel. They partook of the historic hospitality of the Lord Mayor, surrounded by a thoroughly representative gathering, at the Guildhall. They saw the British nation unbend, and that in circumstances which, as Admiral Caillard said, will make the festivities unforgettable, and their recollection of them ineffaceable.

"DAILY NEWS."

This fact seems to us to stamp the festivities of the present week with a note of peculiar significance. It is no mere form of words to say that the French Fleet has come to Portsmouth as a messenger of peace. France happens to have given hostages for peace by cutting down her naval expenditure, while every other sea Power has been squandering millions on new battleships. It is easy enough to talk about peace. France has done more. She has ventured something for it. Her statesmen, at any rate, cannot be accused of adding to the burden of hypocrisies which weighs upon the conscience of the world, by professing a desire for peace, and giving the lie to such professions by incitements to militarism and aggression or by joining in the wasting and futile competition of armaments. In her resolute avoidance of causes of offence and her insistence on retrenchment, France has advised the world that her policy is dictated not by ambition or by motives of vengeance, but in the interests of her own people and of the cause of civilisation.

"PETITE REPUBLIQUE" (Paris).

Tant mieux, tant mieux, both for our country, whose pride ought to be to inspire feelings of affection rather than those of hate and fear, and for the peace of the world, which is thus consolidated, as is evident from King Edward's toast in honor of the French squadron... Let us rejoice that our strength, combined with that of our friends, menaces nobody except those who may design some aggression against our friends or ourselves. Thanks to meetings such as those of Portsmouth, the *entente cordiale* will shortly be converted into a true union of hearts, of which puerile and fugitive sentimentality will be but a superficial ornament, the two peoples being thoroughly convinced that their security, and consequently their prosperity, depends upon that union... England and France, when united, dispose of an incomparable power for their own good and for that of civilisation. Therefore, long live the union of England and France!

"ROMA" (Naples).

William II. is an able and vigilant Sovereign, but it will be difficult for his actions to arrest the growing sympathy between the French and English peoples. In France, as in England, the will of the people is not the result of any caprice on the part of a ruler.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

"THE TIMES."

The Japanese have shown that, as we anticipated, they are determined to bring the negotiations promptly to an issue. No difficulties have been raised as to the credentials of either side. No lengthy discussions have arisen on points of form. When the representatives of the two Powers met yesterday morning the Japanese immediately opened the all-important business of their mission. They had the peace terms which they are willing to accept, ready drawn up in writing; they laid the momentous document on the table of the Conference, and Baron Komura proposed to consider the articles one by one. . . . . When it has been presented we shall have some solid grounds on which to judge the prospects of a settlement. It will reveal whether Russia is or is not ready to accept the only conditions which Japan can safely and prudently offer her. We believe that in essentials those conditions are irrevocably fixed, though the Japanese representatives have neither stated nor implied that their proposals must be accepted as a whole, and certain details may be open to discussion. The terms of a peace acceptable to Japan are, in truth, dictated by the situation itself. They must assure her immunity from Russian aggression for a long period to come, so far as human foresight can attain this end. Upon this general principle she can admit no compromise. It is better for her to resume and to prosecute the war in her present position of advantage than to be exposed to the necessity of renewing the struggle some years hence, when Russia will have had time to recover from the crushing blows under which she staggers, and to organise her vast resources in men and in material wealth for a fresh contest.

"DAILY NEWS."

One of the most remarkable signs of the times is the simple fact that the Plenipotentiaries who are discussing terms of peace can find no common language which they can all understand. The Russian diplomatists speak their own language and French, while the Japanese diplomatists have only learnt English. The decision to conduct the negotiations both in French and in English is therefore inevitable, but it presents obvious inconveniences. At every stage the most accurate and delicate interpretations will be necessary, and this will render the proceedings both cumbrous and liable to misunderstanding. Hitherto, French has been accepted as the acknowledged diplomatic language of the world. A French sentence can only mean one thing, and its structure is so simple and direct that it lends itself admirably to a lucid definition of a treaty or agreement.

"MORNING ADVERTISER."

The Tsar and his Ministers refuse to face the situation, and employ themselves in spinning fancies. We cannot help thinking that this method of procedure has been exemplified all through the preliminary negotiations at Portsmouth. Apparently the Russian action was all fair and above board. They produced their credentials at once, and seem to have made a grievance of the fact that the Japanese held theirs back at the first meeting. As a matter of fact the probability has been, all along that the Japanese delegates were armed with greater powers, and were much more ready to talk business than the Russians. The latter were conduit-pipes to convey the Japanese terms to St. Petersburg for the consideration of the Tsar and his advisers. Now M. Witte states publicly that he is armed with full powers. But all these public utterances of the chief Russian representative are to be received with caution. They are all put forward with an object, just as M. Witte, by such theatrical episodes as the kissing of the railway guard the other day, is playing a part. He desires to impress on the American public the idea that he is a simple, good-natured person of bucolic propensities. In reality he is like a famous character in Dickens, "devilish sly." All these apparently innocent communications about Russia's intentions are merely so many kites flown to see how the wind lies. It is a little unfortunate that M. Witte should have succeeded so well with the American public. The Japanese are much more reticent and repellent in their manner, although at the same time more keen and businesslike.

'SIAM OBSERVER," Bangkok.

It is not at all likely that either the Japanese or the Russian Government would have gone so far as to send plenipotentiaries to a conference without a clear idea of the results to be obtained on both sides.

"GLOBE,"

The seems to be great danger that the conference between the representatives of Japan and Russia will break down, through the incurable incapacity of the Russians to look at facts as they really are. The popular idea that among the terms demanded by Japan will be the cession of Saghalien and the payment of an indemnity is probably correct, and if Russia goes into the conference with the intention of "bluffing" her resolute foe out of her demands the negotiations might as well be broken off at once. Certain of the Tsar's advisers appear to think that by threatening a defensive war intended to wear down the spirit and resources of the Japanese, they can save their country from the humiliation of confessing defeat. Never was there a more mistaken notion. If Russia were a contented country, with a population as loyal as the Japanese, she might indeed hope to wear down her adversary in time. But she is not. She is seething with rebellion, and if the war goes on, it will not be a question of how long Japan can stand the strain, but of when Tsardom will fall.

THE END OF THE SESSION, 1905.

"THE TIMES."

If Mr. Balfour's tactical skill was less remarkable than in previous years, the dialectical ingenuity and persuasive oratory were as conspicuous as ever, in no case more so than in his striking speech, in May last, on Imperial defence. It must be said that not all his own party agree with the Prime Minister in the proposition, which is the keystone of a policy too elaborate to be discussed in detail here, that "a successful invasion of these islands was "not an eventuality to be seriously con-"sidered." In the Upper House there was an interesting debate on this subject, and Lord Roberts has struck a warning note about our land defences which has profoundly impressed the country. These searchings of heart were intensified by the somewhat anarchical state of Army organisation, the numerous changes introduced or announced by Mr. Arnold-Forster, whether desirable or not, having as yet entirely failed to crystallise into a coherent and effective whole. The report of the commitee on South African Stores caused even more disquietude. The naval policy of Lord Selborne and his successor was less criticised, the reduction in the Estimates of three-and-a-half millions being in part due to the removal from the "first line" of obsolete ships with a view to increased mobility. Some uneasiness was produced by the apparent indifference of the Government to the acquisition by a German syndicate of a Welsh steam-coal field, the value of which is disputed.

"STANDARD."

Some of those members of the Party to whose opinion most weight is attached were anxious that the Prime Minister should treat the adverse vote as one of confidence, and place his resignation in the King's hands. This course would undoubtedly have been followed by Mr. Balfour if he had simply consulted his own inclinations. But, as we have already explained, it would have been exaggerating a very unimportant affair to treat it as a matter on which the fate of a Government should turn. Moreover, the advanced stage which had been reached in our negotiations with the Japanese Government, and the somewhat anxious condition of our diplomacy in certain other respects, rendered it highly inexpedient either to impose on the Crown the necessity of changing its advisers, or to plunge the country into the excitements of a general election. In these circumstances, Mr. Balfour decided, and Mr. Chamberlain supported the decision, that Ministers should disregard what was in itself an insignificant accident, and remain at their posts, in the hope that they would receive a more diligent and continuous support from the Party. This expectation has been generously fulfilled, and a Session which many shrewd judges had believed must be cut short by sudden disaster has been conducted to its normal termination.

MOROCCO.

"TEMPS" (Paris).

Does not the unanimity with which Germany fails to denounce the acts of her Envoy, although they are opposed to the policy which she pretends to defend, indicate that Count von Tattenbach has only defenders beyond the Rhine? We do not, however, wish to express any doubt that the German Government itself is foreign to the policy pursued at Fez. To imagine that it does not disapprove of it would be to cast suspicion upon its good faith and sincerity. But in this case it is an easy matter for it to bring the activity of its Envoy to a close. The policy of Count von Tattenbach is contrary to the clearly recognised interests of the Shereefian Empire, it violates the truce implied in the agreement of July 8, it constitutes a denial of the intentions loudly professed by Germany since the voyage to Tangier, and, since it is in contradiction with the orders which the German Government says it has given to its Envoy, it seems to us impossible that the measures necessary to put a stop to it should not be taken in Berlin.

"PETIT PARISIEN" (Paris).

The German Government, with a view to preparing its reply to the French Note, has naturally consulted or will consult Count von Tattenbach, . . . but does not intend to communicate the programme of the conference either wholly or in part to the Maghzen before an understanding on the subject of that programme is arrived at between Berlin and Paris.

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Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT: The Company's Offices.	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT: Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	14	36
Liverpool	14	1. 23
Manchester	14	—
Glasgow	15	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	10

EGYPTIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Ltd., beg to inform shareholders that a further batch of Bearer Warrants has arrived.

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Alexandria, 17th August, 1905.

26341-3-3

EGYPTIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT, LIMITED.

AVIS

La Direction Générale de l'Egyptian Trust and Investment Ltd., a l'honneur de prévenir Messieurs les Actionnaires qu'un autre envoi d'actions de notre Société libérées au porteur est arrivé. Il est absolument nécessaire pour Messieurs les Actionnaires d'échanger leurs lettres de répartition *le plus tôt possible* soit en titres libérés au porteur soit en Certificats nominatifs. Les demandes devront être faites aux Bureaux de la Compagnie, N. 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse.

Alexandrie, le 17 Août 1905. 26341-3-3

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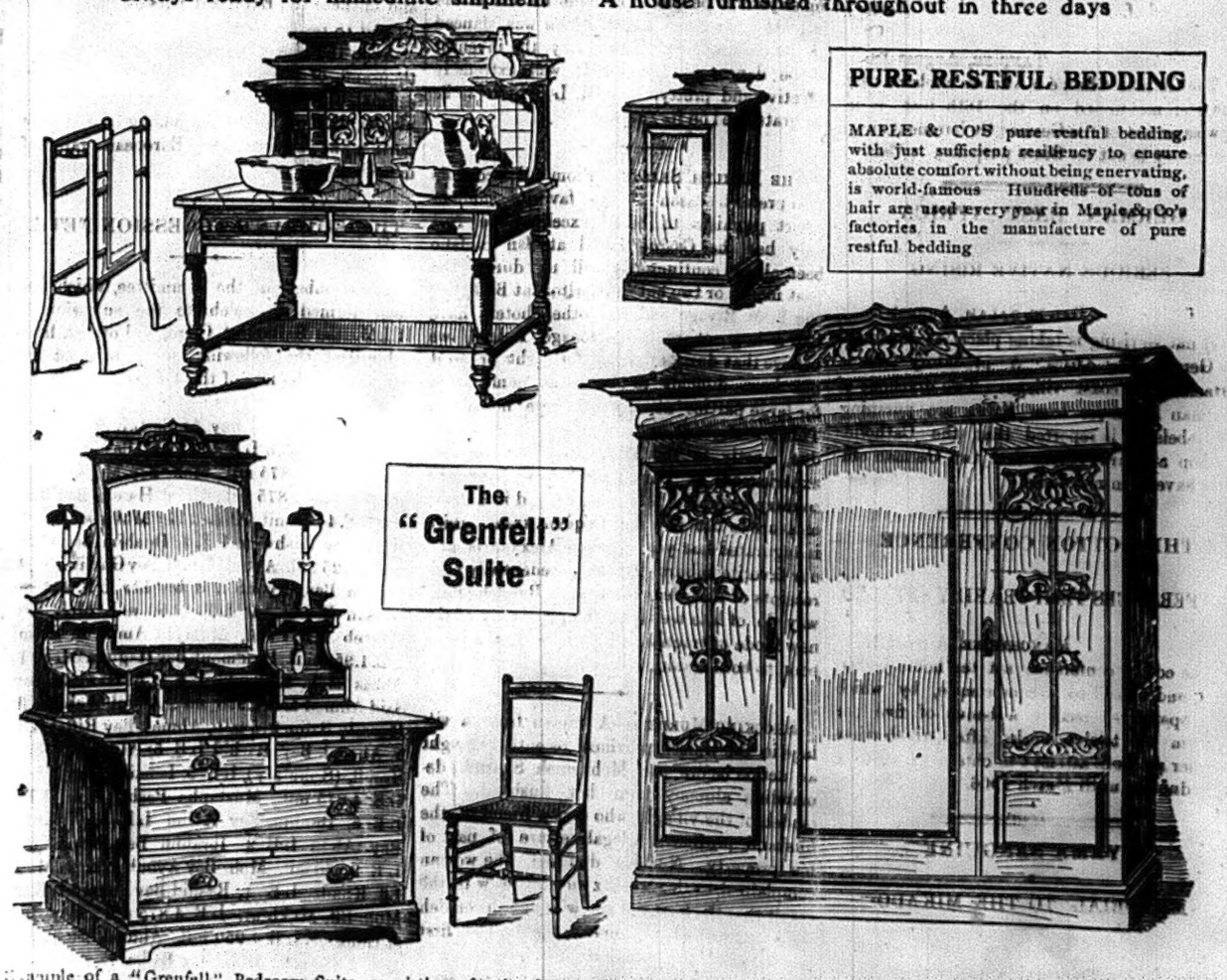

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UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I laye a-thinkynge."
Ingoldsby.

The hot, moist atmosphere of August in Alexandria is hardly calculated to stimulate thought, and it was my intention to postpone for a few weeks longer the writing of these notes; but a very sad event which occurred a few days ago seems to me to call for more notice than it has received, and I should like to say a few words about it.

***

I allude to the unfortunate occurrence by which the lives of two young and promising officers of the British army of occupation were sacrificed, and the death roll of drowning fatalities on the Alexandria coast increased to 10—all Europeans—within the last two months.

***

Captains Stokes and Carey, who only arrived from Cairo on the morning of the day that proved to be their last on earth, after lunching at the Beau Rivage hotel went down to the beach to enjoy a swim. An hour or two later their lifeless bodies were recovered from the water after a gallant, but ineffectual effort to save one of them. The following day, after an enquiry which seems to have elicited very little as to the actual facts of the case, they were buried with the usual military honors, an army order appeared expressive of official acknowledgment of past services, coupled with regret at their untimely decease, and as far as the public is concerned no further notice was taken of the sad event.

***

Is this as it should be? I think not. Two young lives should not be lost in this way without a searching enquiry, and an attempt on the part of the governing authorities to ascertain if a want of efficient public measures for the safety of bathers exists.

***

It is well known that strong currents prevail a little way from the shore, on the coast between Alexandria and Ramleh. It is equally certain that no notice boards warning the public, or indicating in any way the spots where bathing may be carried on in safety, are to be found, and it would be well if, before next year's bathing season commences, steps can be taken not only for the *safety* but for the *comfort* of those seeking to refresh themselves by a bath during the hot weather.

***

Europeans residing in Alexandria and its suburbs have every right to consideration, contributing so largely as they do to the prosperity of the city; and although natives have every right to a free use of the sea-shore, no injustice would be inflicted by the setting apart of a few suitable places for family bathing, and enforcing regulations in such places, so that it may be possible for ladies to frequent them without being subjected to the sights and smells at present so prevalent.

***

I have spoken of next season, but surely it should be possible for something to be done *at once*, as quite two months remain of the summer of the present year. This, however, is perhaps too much to expect in happy-go-lucky Egypt, which so far seems to be sadly indifferent on the question of the sanctity of human life.

***

In common with a large body of my countrymen, I hold very strong views on this matter, and consider that the State has responsibilities only second to those of the individual, in the endeavour to preserve life and health in order that our existence on earth may come to a natural termination.

***

So if immediate action can be taken either by the Ministry of the Interior or the Municipality, (or both if the responsibility is a divided one) and measures be set on foot at once, even if only simple ones such as the erection of boards warning of danger where strong currents are to be expected, something will have been effected towards inducing a feeling of confidence on the part of bathers that they are not running risks that might be avoided.

***

I am told that there are few, if any, currents on our coast setting seawards, but that they run from east to west, (or vice versa), so that if a swimmer is caught in one of these, instead of fighting it, all he has to do is to swim with it, and gradually work his way shorewards.

***

If this be so the fact cannot be too widely known, for all that is necessary is presence of mind, and this is a quality that all swimmers should possess, current or no current.

***

There are always venturesome spirits, whom no danger notices will deter from crossing the safety line, and strong swimmers would no doubt often disregard them, but, just as skaters ignore similar warnings at their own risk and come to grief, so the responsibility for neglect of warning would rest on the individual swimmer, who could not plead, as he can now, ignorance of the risk he was running.

***

Sacrifice is often the means of saving life, by the attention it draws to much needed reforms. It is sincerely to be hoped that the death of these two young officers will not be unproductive of like result, and that the necessity the sad event emphasises of precautionary measures for the safety of the many who enjoy a bath in hot weather, will not be lost sight of.

***

I cannot leave the subject without mentioning the gallant conduct of Capt. Crawley, who, without a moment's hesitation, rushed to the shore and swam to the assistance of Capt. Carey. Doubtless he, himself, would say that he was simply doing his duty to a brother officer,—and rightly so, but all the same, such actions deserve the fullest recognition, and the day should be far distant when full and free acknowledgment of them is wanting.

***

It seems strange to read of the occurrence being watched by something like 100 persons on the shore, and the efforts at rescue being confined to one man. It is unpleasantly like the accounts we occasionally read of a crowd watching the struggles of a drowning person, sometimes a child, without stirring themselves to save life. Apparently no boats were available at Ramleh. The necessity for one or more at every bathing place is so obvious that they would, as a matter of course, be provided should such places be established.

***

Here I will leave the subject for the present, but it will only be to return to it in a few months' time when heads of departments and local magnates have returned from their holidays. But what a chance presents itself for the colleagues acting in their absence to take the initiative under the plea both of humanity and urgency.

***

And they have on the spot experienced and capable administrators, who would, I am sure, render them all the assistance and advice they could need.

T. A.

OLD AND YOUNG.

ARE CURED OF DISEASE, BY DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. John Day, 29, Gravel Walk, Tewkesbury, England, says:—"I am 85 years old, but I've been so well since Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured my kidney complaint, that I don't feel anything like 85, and I fully believe I shall live to be a hundred. Many a time before I used Doan's Pills I was doubled up with the agonizing pain in my back, and I used to think that it was all up with me. At nights I couldn't turn in bed, and I was weak and nervous. The water was very bad, thick and scalding, sometimes I lost control of it, and at other times it had to be drawn from me by an instrument.

"I very soon found that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were just what I needed; they did me good from the first, and soon cured me. I can see well and hear well now, and get about splendidly, and *I've kept well like this ever since my cure, in January of 1902.* Only this morning I have been out for a nice walk. What I like about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is, they don't claim to cure everything, but state plainly and honestly that they are a medicine for kidney and bladder troubles only."

Mrs. C. Lewis, living at 72, Rathmore Terrace, Cork, Ireland, says:—"Jack, my little boy, is nine years old, and all his life he has had bladder weakness. At night-times he always wetted the bed, but not only did he lose control of the water at night—every time he came home from school he was soaking wet. I took him to a doctor, but despite his best efforts, little Jack got no better.

"Now, however, I have been trying Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I cannot tell you how thankful I am to be able to say that they have cured Jack. They did him good from the first, and soon strengthened the urinary system so that he had none of his old troubles. It was *two months ago* he was cured, but he has never wetted the bed since, and has now complete control of the organs. You are welcome to publish this, for I know the news will be good news to many mothers distressed as I once was.

(Signed) "(Mrs.) C. LEWIS."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 13 per box, or P.T. 71 for 6 boxes; or they may be had direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Mousky, Cairo.

EGYPT'S PROBABLE CALL ON GOLD, 1905-6

Mr. R. C. Abdy remarks in the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce, that at about this period of the commercial year the leading banks in London begin to forecast the financial requirements of the principal winter trade movements, and to estimate the extent to which each producing country will be entitled to withdraw bullion for its raw material.

Never before has the prospect been so good for large drafts on the part of Egypt. At the time of writing—18th July 1905—cotton is roughly 15 dollars or £2 per cantar, with seed firm, the crop prospects being decidedly favorable in view of the bad reports regarding the American cotton and the Indian oil-seed crops. We may fairly expect a crop of 7,000,000 cantars, valued at say £20,000,000, and taking 4,000,000 ardebs of seed etc. for sale abroad at a value of £9,000,000, the total sum needed to turn over the principal crop will thus be some £22,000,000. ("Turn over" does not, of course, represent probable amount of importation, as some coin circulates two or three times in the season, and we have our floating supply).

We believe at 11 dollars the cultivator makes both ends meet—the land owning Fellah at any rate—whilst at 12 dollars the indebted grower is remunerated. Above this latter price the surplus remains in the country, probably in gold coin, and thus on cotton alone we shall possibly be able to retain say £5—7,000,000

In addition to the above, several financial operations are in view, which, apart from the commercial call on European gold, will add to Egypt's right to draw.

The Daira Sanieh Company liquidation, giving cash, or its equivalent, to 118,000 ordinary shares of upwards of £30, will certainly affect our position, as the shares are largely held locally. The Deferred and Debentures, however, are in European hands, and the new resources being of French origin, the country's balance will not be seriously affected thereby. The stream of money, too, now being lent in Paris and London via the Credit Foncier, the Land Bank, and the Agricultural Bank, is abnormal, and shows no sign of being withdrawn.

Against all these sums we have to set the increased imports, and the additional interest payments abroad. The first will not show an increase anywhere near the ratio of the increase in the cotton export values, whilst the second cause, which in future years will be distinctly a factor to reckon with, will not count for much till the repayments and full interest have to be borne.

Although we have several new banks to assist the crop, we expect, if the present indications are fulfilled, that all will have to work to their utmost to meet the cash requirements here and in the interior for the season 1905/6

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SUDAN.

The following, taken from the Government Gazette for July, is the text of a very important proclamation recently published throughout the Sudan, and one which we think may possibly have a tendency to check undue land speculation there.

"Whereas it is desired to take further measures to prevent the disposal of lands by natives of the Sudan before their rights to the same have been settled, and also to prevent them from being induced to dispose of the same at inadequate prices:"

"It is hereby proclaimed and ordered as follows:—

"1. No native of the Sudan may sell, mortgage, charge, or otherwise dispose of, nor agree to sell, mortgage, charge, or dispose of any land, or any right, or interest in or over the same, unless with the written consent of the Governor of the Province within which such land is situated—provided, however, that such consent shall not be required to a devise by will, or lease for a period not exceeding three years."

"2. Every sale, mortgage, charge, or other disposition by a native of the Sudan of any land, or any right or interest in or over the same, and every agreement for the sale, mortgage, charge, or other disposition of the same (except a devise by will or lease for a period not exceeding three years) to which the consent in writing of the Governor has not been expressed, shall be null and void."

"3. Money paid after the publication of this proclamation to any native of the Sudan in consideration of any sale, mortgage, charge, or other disposition as aforesaid, or of any agreement for the same (except a lease for a period not exceeding three years) to which the consent in writing of the Governor has not been expressed, shall not be recoverable nor suable for."

It will probably be argued that the Government has no right to interfere with the liberty of the subject as regards the question of the price the latter obtains for his lands. It should, however, be borne in mind that the action of the Authorities must not be judged by European standards, and that a measure which might be looked upon as distinctly unjust if applied to a fully civilised country is not necessarily so in the case of the Sudan. In our opinion, it is undoubtedly the duty of the Sudan Government to prevent its native freeholders from signing away their lands at grossly inadequate prices, and a recent lawsuit in British Central Africa emphasises this point. According to the reports of the case in question, it appears that in 1889, two years before the establishment of the British Protectorate in Central Africa, a native Chief was induced to part with his lands for "a quantity of pieces of cotton, blue quinces, handkerchiefs, beads, gunpowder, and sundries," there being no doubt that the consideration was absurdly small. The properties so acquired were afterwards sold to English companies, and the recent litigation arose through the Crown laying claim to the mineral rights, on the grounds that the native did not comprehend the idea of absolute ownership to land, and was, therefore, incapable of conveying such ownership. The Crown won its case in the British Central Africa High Court, but the verdict was upset when taken to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The latter Court held that the agreement with the Chief constituted a perfectly valid conveyance of the absolute ownership of the lands, including all minerals. It was, of course, immaterial to the native which side won, as he had been effectually robbed of his property.

Apart from the more or less common sense point of view, it will be seen from the analogous case above quoted that the Government is distinctly justified in endeavouring to protect the natives—and incidentally also itself under certain conditions—from the sharp practices of a would-be buyer.

The danger mentioned in the first part of the preamble to the Act is so obvious that no comment is needed. Examples of the same have been by no means uncommon in Egypt, and we venture to think it would have been none the worse for this country had such a law been in force here during, say, the past 10 years.

We welcome this proclamation of the Sudan Government, and only trust that it will be given a reasonable trial before being repealed.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 10th.

Although the announcement of Sir Reginald Pole-Carew's resignation of the Cork command is a bit "previous" there is but one opinion as to the want of recognition of his great services in the Boer War by the War Office. Sir Reginald's service in the field was singularly free from "regrettable incidents." In more than one case these "incidents" seemed to have weighed little in promotion, or militated against select employment, particularly in one glaring case, which it is unnecessary to further specify.

Major J. L. Armitage, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, second in command of the 1st Battalion at Derry, will retire in a few months on retired pay under the operation of the age rule. He has served with the Inniskillings since October, 1879, reached his present rank in December, 1899, and was with the 1st battalion in the closing stages of the Boer War, including the operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The appointment of second in command will most likely go to Major H.O.D. Hickman of the 2nd battalion in Egypt. The latter officer has the Nile Expedition, 1884-85 (medal with clasp, and Khedive's star), the operations in the Sudan, 1888, including the action of Gemaizah (4th class Mejidie, and clasp), and the Boer War, including the actions of Belfast, Lydenburgh, the operations in Natal and west of Pretoria, (medal with two clasps) to his credit.

Major E. Pearce-Serocold, King's Royal Rifle Corps, lately employed as officer in charge of musketry duties in the Welsh and Midland Command, has been appointed Brigade Major of the 16th Infantry Brigade, which has its head quarters at Tipperary. The new brigade major took part in the defence of Ladysmith, in which he earned the D.S.O.

Captain M.L. Porter, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been selected for the appointment of adjutant of the Queen's Westminster Rifles. Captain Porter, who has served fourteen years in the Rifles, was with the 2nd battalion in the actions which preceded the siege of Ladysmith, and the defence of that garrison, and the action of Laing's Nek.

Capt. G. Bramwell (Bombay Staff Corps, retired), who has just died at his residence in South Hampstead, aged sixty-nine, served with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1857, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra and the subsequent pursuit of the Persians, receiving the medal and clasp. He was also engaged in the pursuit of the rebel army under Tantia Topee in 1858. He also served with a Field Force against the Bheels and Mekraines in the Rewa Kanta in 1859, when he was commended by the Governor of Bombay.

The 33rd Punjabis, Lieutenant Colonel A. E. P. Burn, commanding, which is stationed in Somaliland, will return to India at an early date, as the country is now sufficiently pacified to admit of the withdrawal of the last of Sir Charles Egerton's force. The 33rd served through the operations in the rather fruitless campaign carried on by the Foreign Office against the not so Mad Mullah.

The appointment of second in command of the China Squadron, vacated by Rear Admiral the Hon. A.G. Curzon-Howe, will not be filled. The latter officer on his return home was received by the King.

The reduction of the Mediterranean Fleet is only a pro tem. measure.

It is intended to send four of the 25-knot destroyers of the River type to the Mediterranean Station to replace those recently sent to the China station.

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie a l'honneur d'informer le public que Samedi 2 Septembre 1905 à 10 heures du matin il sera procédé par voie de criée à Souk el-Hol, à la vente de 4 mulets et un cheval, réformés.

Alexandrie, le 18 Août 1905.

Le Vice-Président,
(Signé) A. RALLI.

26842-3-1

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.

ETABLI EN VERTU DU FIRMAN DE S.A. LE KHEDIVE EN DATE DU 15 FEVRIER 1880.

AVIS A MESSIEURS LES ACTIONNAIRES ET PORTEURS DE PARTS DE FONDATION.

Par décision de l'Assemblée Générale du 8 Juillet 1905, le Capital du Crédit Foncier Egyptien a été porté de 100 millions de Francs ou £4,000,000 à 200 millions de francs ou £8,000,000:—par la création de 200,000 Actions de 500 francs ou £20, libérées de 125 francs ou £5,—qui, sous réserve de l'exercice des droits de préférence attribués par l'article 4 des Statuts aux porteurs des Actions anciennes et des Parts de fondation, seront remises à la Société Egyptienne de la Daira Sahieh en paiement partiel de la cession de ses créances sur les acquéreurs de ses terrains.

Ces droits de préférence ont été réservés au prix de 810 francs par action de 500 francs libérée de quart (soit, en déduisant les 375 francs restant à appeler, 435 francs, prix convenu avec la Société Egyptienne de la Daira Sanieh), jouissance du 1er Novembre 1905, savoir:

(a) A concurrence de 100,000 actions aux porteurs des Actions anciennes dans la proportion des titres possédés par eux, soit à raison d'une action nouvelle pour deux actions anciennes, sans attribution de fraction:

(b) A concurrence de 100,000 actions aux porteurs des parts de fondation dans la proportion des titres possédés par eux, soit à raison de 50 Actions nouvelles pour une part de fondation ou 5 actions nouvelles par dixième de part de fondation.

Le prix à verser, fixé, ainsi qu'il est dit plus haut, à 810 francs, moins 375 francs restant à appeler, soit net 435 francs est payable comme suit:

Francs 125,—au moment de la demande,
Francs 310,—du 25 au 30 Septembre 1905.

Si ce versement n'est pas effectué à la date du 30 Septembre 1905, le Crédit Foncier pourra, à son choix, soit user des droits spécifiés par les articles 6, 7 et 8 des Statuts, soit rembourser le premier versement de 125 francs.

Les demandes seront admises sur présentation des Actions du 20 au 31 Août inclusivement.

Au Siège Social au CAIRE,
A ALEXANDRIE au Crédit Lyonnais,
A PARIS ... à la Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas,
au Crédit Lyonnais,
au Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
à la Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial.
A BRUXELLES à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas,
à la Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts.
A ANVERS... à la Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts.
A GENEVE.... à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Les Parts de Fondation devront être déposées dans les même délais pour l'exercice du droit de souscription:

Au Siège Social au CAIRE,
Au Crédit Lyonnais à ALEXANDRIE,
A la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas à BRUXELLES.
A la Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts à GENEVE.

25320-17-8

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER
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FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.

N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Man ages of certain good cercles.

Beware of evilly disposed competitors running down the very Superior Brand of Beer.

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Guaranteed Distilled.

ALEXANDRIA: 7 Rue de la Poste.
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CLERK BOARD OF HEALTH

Of Jacksonville, Fla., Endorses Peruna.

C. D. TAYLOR.

C. D. Taylor, Clerk of the City Board of Health of Jacksonville, Fla., has occupied that position for the last ten years. In a recent letter to the Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., he expresses his approval of their famous catarrh remedy Peruna in the following words:

"The health of the poor of a large city is always a question of vital interest, not only to the city officials but to every citizen. It has been a source of much satisfaction to me to find that so large a number of working people in moderate circumstances have accepted Peruna as their family medicine. It has cured a large number of cases especially of catarrh of the head, lungs and stomach and building up the general health it cannot fail but prove a help and blessing to any community where it is generally adopted and used. I have found it an honest reliable remedy and am pleased to endorse it.—C. D. Taylor, Clerk, Board of Health.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt:

MAX. FISCHER,
Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE

SIEGE SOCIAL: RUE MOSQUEE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

DEMANDES

Un bon comptable en partie-double cherche à tenir la comptabilité d'une Agence de Bourse ou d'une Maison de Commerce dans ses heures libres; il connaît le français et l'italien et parle l'arabe.

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OFFRES

2 Places de commis aux écritures sont offertes dans une maison de Nouveautés (très importante) de la ville.

Un droguetie importante de la ville demande un jeune apprenti droguiste de 14 à 16 ans, actif et intelligent: il sera payé dès le commencement de son apprentissage.

N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse. 25735—7-4-906

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Massey Accessories Co., Ltd., Birmingham, England.

Warehouses in France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Australia, Canada, India, Africa, America, Japan, Wheels, &c., so per cent. less than other wholesale houses.

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"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the

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"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE
LIMITED,
GENERAL BANKERS.
BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

REVUE COMMERCIALE

Cotons.—La semaine qui vient de finir avait commencé calme et, sous l'influence des avis de New-York, les cours avaient baissé, en trois jours, de près d'un demi-tallari, quand une reprise soudaine de ¼ de tallari eut lieu pendant la matinée de Mercredi. Ce changement avait été produit, non pas par la clôture de New-York qui n'annonçait qu'une dizaine de points de hausse, mais bien par les dépêches plus ou moins sensationnelles reçues le jour même de ce côté-là ainsi que par les bruits répandus sur notre place que de forts brouillards avaient été signalés dans l'intérieur. Seulement, l'Amérique étant venue le lendemain en baisse marquée et les mauvaises nouvelles locales quant à la récolte n'ayant pas été confirmées, l'opinion de la spéculation se modifia de nouveau et pendant toute la séance de Jeudi nous assistâmes à une véritable course au clocher à qui vendrait le premier et le plus, ce qui nous valut la perte de 5/16 sur la clôture de la veille. Toutefois, les idées noires ne pouvant avoir longue durée sur une place de nature aussi optimiste que la nôtre, les 13 tallaris en vue à bref délai d'hier se sont changés aujourd'hui en 16 tallaris d'ici quelques jours et pour provoquer ce revirement dans l'opinion de nos boursiers il a suffi que New-York clôturât avec 25 points de hausse.

En résumé, nous finissons la semaine sur la cote de 14 5/8 pour le Novembre, soit une perte de 1/4 depuis vendredi dernier, et avec un marché qui ne sait quelle voie prendre. Quant aux affaires, elles n'ont eu de l'importance que par moments, ce qui n'est nullement surprenant avec l'indécision régnante.

Pour l'Août les choses ont marché autrement. La faiblesse a été constante et le résultat de la semaine est représenté par une baisse de 25/32 ! ! Les détenteurs de cette échéance montrent du découragement et tout naturellement le découvert profite de ces dispositions pour se racheter dans de bien meilleures conditions que ce qu'il aurait pu espérer il y a une semaine ou deux. Une circonstance, quelque peu inattendue, qui l'a aidé, est peut-être la cessation presque complète de la demande de l'Europe pour la vieille marchandise Dans tous les cas, dans quatre jours nous en aurons fini avec la vieille récolte et très probablement ce ne seront pas les derniers retardataires parmi les détenteurs qui auront le plus à se réjouir.

Comparativement à l'année dernière, les exportations ont été bonnes, mais le surplus de la huitaine n'a été que de 2000 balles au profit de la consommation continentale. En dehors de ce point, il n'y a que la diminution dans le stock à signaler, diminution qui est aujourd'hui de cantars 91.000. Quand on est aux tout derniers jours d'une campagne, ces choses-là n'ont plus qu'un intérêt relatif.

Comme nous l'avons dit plus haut, la demande de la part de l'exportation est tombée et, comme conséquence, le marché du disponible a été d'un calme plat avec des affaires absolument insignifiantes. Quant aux prix, ils ont nécessairement dû être modifiés suivant les cours des contrats en subissant une réduction de 5/8 à 7/8 pour les Mit Afifi, mais si, au moment où les prix ont été établis, au lieu de 14 15/16 l'Août avait été à 14 3/4 comme à la clôture, le fully good fair n'aurait certainement pas été coté au-dessus de 15 1/8. Les provenances Haute-Egypte ont été notées à 3/8 au-dessous de vendredi dernier.

Liverpool n'a pas été très chaud pour nos cotons, les ventes ayant été faibles et les cours plutôt en baisse pour les futurs.

L'Amérique continue à nous bombarder de nouvelles de toutes les couleurs, mais notre place ne semble pas avoir profité de tous les conseils des haussiers et des baissiers de New-York ! Aujourd'hui on nous met en avant la sécheresse au Texas, l'excès de pluies dans les Etats de l'Atlantique, le rapport de Miss Giles à 73 3/10 et la formation d'un Syndicat à New-Orleans pour soutenir les prix, tandis que de l'autre côté on prétend que Price persiste à prêcher la baisse. Pourvu qu'il ne soit pas sur le point de tourner casaque ! ! En attendant, ce qui pourrait être un petit atout pour les haussiers, c'est l'arrangement de la question de la grève dans le Lancashire et l'espoir de la conclusion de la paix entre la Russie et le Japon ; mais tout cela ne doit pas nous faire perdre de vue que les perspectives chez nous sont pour une récolte d'au moins Cantars 7,500,000.

Seance de la Commission Municipale

La séance projetée pour le 16 Août 1905 n'ayant pu avoir lieu, faute du nombre voulu de membres, une seconde séance de la Commission Municipale aura lieu Mercredi 23 Août 1905, à 4 h. p.m. au palais municipal, avec le même ordre du jour.

Cette séance aura lieu quelque soit le nombre des membres présents.

EGYPTIAN SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT).

London, August 11.

Markets during the past week have really offered no point of interest worth mentioning. Nearly every body is holiday making and business is practically at a standstill. The actual opening of the Peace Conference has caused occasional small flutters in Japanese Stocks, the balance of the tendency being upwards, for in spite of rumours to the contrary, there is a general feeling that things have made a good start on the road towards peace, and though there may, and doubtless will, be halts or threats of turning back, it is believed that the present negotiations will be successful in the long run. In the meantime we will get the usual crop of contradictory rumours, and the consequent uncertainty in market movements.

The quiet but steady enquiry for Investment Stocks goes on, and must be a sign of the general public beginning to take heart again, and as such, the forerunner of a renewal of activity.

With the exception of a few realisations to square up the account there is not a bargain doing in the South African market, and though the crushings to hand appear favorable, it does not look as if any large advance would be made on last months record. Generally, the disposition is to wait and see how the peace negotiations progress, and it is too early yet to be able to make any guess as to whether a satisfactory solution will be found.

There is nothing of special interest in Egyptian Stocks. Land Shares are practically unchanged, and Bank Shares keep very firm. The Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Ltd. Shares have had a sharp rise of nearly 10/- per Share. They were recently quoted 10/- to 12/- per share, and are now 20/-, with sellers at 31/-. The buying appears to have come entirely from Egypt.

As the market knows no reason for this, but last year the Company paid 4%, it is surmised that the dividend now due, will shew a considerable improvement on that, as the Company has been doing well.

In the Mining section prices sagg away from want of business, and the new issue of Nile Valley Shares does not seem to have been well timed, and has brought the price down to ¾, which has of course told to a certain extent on other Egyptian Mining properties. Those who hold Nile Valley's at much higher prices might well turn their attention to this chance of averaging their holding at present levels; at the same time the returns for July, apart from the specimen stone, averaged about 7 dwts. per ton, or about half that shewn by the June returns of under 14 dwts. The markets are somewhat disappointed at this.

THE COTTON MARKET.

KEARSLEY AND CUNNINGHAM'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Liverpool, August 10.

The Market this week has been very quiet, and in consequence of the holidays the amount of Cotton sold has been small; quotations are unchanged. Only a limited business has been done in Futures, and the following are the latest values :—

Aug.	7.47	Oct.	7.42 Dec. 7.35
Sep.	7.45	Nov.	7.38 Jan. 7.32

American Futures.—The Market this week has again experienced sharp fluctuation, an initial decline of about 8 points was followed by a sharp rise of 17 points, which has again been succeeded by a fall of 14 points. To-day's closing values are 6 @ 8 below those of last Thursday. The unsettled, nervous state of the Market reflects the uncertain and feverish speculative conditions. Crop reports are variable from day to day although generally we think the conditions show some amelioration. A disturbing element is the threatened strike in Lancashire, and it is even to-day quite impossible to forecast whether it can be arranged or not. All circumstances considered, and with the New Crop just commencing to move, we must again express our view that 5" ½ @ 6d. per lb. seems to us to discount the adverse Crop conditions.

The following are the latest quotations :—

Aug.	5.73	Nov./Dec.	5.75	Mar./Apl.	5.79
Aug./Sep.	5.72	Dec./Jan.	5.76	Apr./May	5.79
Sep./Oct.	5.73	Jan./Feb.	5.77	May/June	5.80
Oct./Nov.	5.74	Feb./Mar.	5.78	June/July	5.80

EXPORT OF GUM ARABIC.

During the month of July 630,149 kilos of gum arabic, valued at L.E. 16,381 were exported from Egypt. In the same month of 1904 the exports were 1,051,790 kilos, of the value of L.E. 23,666; a decrease in 1905 of 421,642 kilos, value L.E. 7,285.

From the 1st January to the 31st July, 1905, the exports to England and her Mediterranean possessions were 737,448 kilos, value L.E. 17,602; Germany 1,311,813 kilos, value L.E. 31,024; Austria-Hungary, 347,521 kilos, value L.E. 8,111; France and Algeria, 1,176,552 kilos, value L.E. 27,328; Italy, 224,398 kilos, value L.E. 5,276; Turkey, 3,822 kilos, value L.E. 87; America. 539,591 kilos, value L.E. 12,553; and to other countries 838,100 kilos, value L.E. 19,888, a decrease in 1905 of 813,728 kilos, value L.E. 12,831.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

August.
Sat. 19 — A.S.C. Skye Meeting. 3.30 p.m.
Alex. Swimming Club. Members meet Customs Gate 23. 4.30 p.m.
Mex. Prince's Restaurant des Bains. Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sundays, morning.
Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
Alhambra. Italian company in *Odette*. 9.15 p.m.
Theatre of Varieties. 9.30 p.m.
San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10 p.m.
Sun. 20 — San Stefano Casino. Concert 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Tues. 22 — A.C.C. ground. E.T.C. *v.* Sergt. Burke's XI. 1.30 p.m.

CAIRO.

August.
Sat. 19 — Esbekieh Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9.15 p.m.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9.30 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.
Alcazar Parisien. English Troupe. 9.30 p.m.
Tues. 22 — Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
Fri. 25 — Esbekieh Gardens. Performance. by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES
19 août

Gênes et Livourne; 14 j. 1/2, canot ital. Galileo, cap. Fuantini, ton. 80, à Almagia.
Port Talbot; 14 j. 3/4, vap. ang. Wooda, cap. Godwin, ton. 2,460, à Grace & Co.
Marseille et Livourne; vap. ital. Armonia, cap. Scotto, ton. 895, à Alby.

DÉPARTS
18 août

Mersine; vap. ang. Esperanza, cap. Yeroyanni.
Candie; vap. hell. Athènes, cap. Catramatos.
Marseille; vap. franç. Niger, cap. Camugli.
Patras et Liverpool; vap. ang. Ramessa, cap. Browne.
Dunkerque; vap. ang. Persian Prince, c. Ball.
Port-Saïd; vap. hell. Vassilios Cosadinos, cap. Tatokos.
Suline; vap. ang. Heronspool, cap. Burnett, sur lest.
Panderma; vap. ang. Osmanli, cap. Moir, sur lest.
Suline; vap. all. Thea, cap. Falda, sur lest.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août tal. 15 —/— à —/—; plus bas pour août 14 3/4 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août P.T. 56 20/40 à —/—: plus bas pour août 56 1/4 à —/—.

Remarques
(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—La fermeté s'est accentuée et malgré l'avant-bourse de Liverpool qui ne répond pas complètement à l'Amérique, nous finissons en hausse pour le novembre, quoique en réaction de 1/32 sur le plus haut cours.

Août par contre a eu une mauvaise tenue et a fini en recul de 1/4 de talari sur le cours d'ouverture.

Graines de coton.—On n'en a guère parlé, mais pour les rares transactions traitées les pleins prix ont dû être payés.

Fèves.—La cote est devenue absolument ridicule; d'ailleurs les cours sont purement nominaux.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 18 août 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal.	14 3/4	Livraison	Août
„	14 19/32	„	Novembre
„	14 19/32	„	Janvier
„	14 23/32	„	Mars

Marché steady
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars —

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal.	14 3/4	Livraison	Août
„	14 19/32	„	Novembre
„	14 19/32	„	Janvier
„	14 23/32	„	Mars

Marché steady

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

19 août 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons—Clôture du marché du 18 août: La clôture a été faible et en baisse. La semaine finit: Très peu d'affaires.

BEURRES

Fair,	Tal.	12 ¼	soit ¼	de baisse
Fully Fair,	„	13	„	„
Good Fair,	„	14	„	„
Fully Good Fair,	„	15	„	„
Good,	„	16 ¼	„	„

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair,	Tal.	11 ¼	soit ¼	de baisse
Fully Fair,	„	11	„	„
Good Fair,	„	12	„	„
Fully Good Fair,	„	13	„	„
Good,	„	13 ¼	„	„

ABBASSI

Fully Good Fair, tal. 14 ¼ à 14 ¾ soit sans changement
Good, tal. 16 ¼ à 16 ¼ soit sans changement

IANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, tal. 16 ¼ à 16 ¼ soit sans changement
Good, tal. 17 ¼ à 17 ¼ soit sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, coton: Calme
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 267 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 267

Graines de coton.—En hausse

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi	—56	Rien
Haute-Egypte.	—54½	Rien

Blés.—Très fermes
Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —
„ *Béhéra*: „ „ „ 115 à 125
Fèves.—Prix nominal
Saïdi: disponible: 125
Fayoum: disponible: 124
Qualité Saïdi Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130
Lentilles.—Toujours chères
Disponible: Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 145 à 150
Orges.—Soutenues
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 58 à 61
Maïs.—Sans changement
Disponible: Rien
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 95 à 102

Exportation du 18 août.		dep. le	
Coton	Bal. 1865	Bal.	—
Gr. de cot.	Ard. 12128	Ard.	—
Fèves	„ —	„	—

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 25,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour
COTON
C.M.B.
(BASSE-EGYPTE)
par Cantar
Province Béhéra
Damanhour. — — De P.T. 162½ à 245
Province Garbieh
Kafr-Zayat.. — — De P.T. 265 à 300
Tantah. — — — „ „ 260 „ 295
Province Menoufieh
Menouf — — — De P.T. 192½ à 280

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION :	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi	P.T. 56 —	à P.T. —
„ Haute-Egypte	„ 54 1/2	„ „ —
Blé Saïdi	„ — —	„ „ —
Fèves Saïdi	„ 125 —	„ „ —
„ Fayoumi	„ 124 —	„ „ —

ARRIVAGES
du samedi 19 août 1905
Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Association."

	CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	S/B —	—
Graines de coton	sacs 26	—
Blés Saïdi	„ —	—
„ Béhéra	„ 150	—
Fèves Saïdi	„ 204	—
„ Béhéra	„ —	—
Orges	„ —	—
Maïs	„ —	—
Lentilles	„ —	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,227,985
Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,613,330
Contre même jour en 1904:

	BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER	
Coton	S/B	28
Graines de coton	sacs	254
Blés Saïdi	„	27
„ Béhéra	„	333
Fèves Saïdi	„	3686
„ Béhéra	„	—
Orge	„	—
Maïs	„	12
Lentilles	„	113

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,466,118
Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,552,022

CONTRATS (11 h. 55 a.m.)
Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal.	14 9/16	à	—
Janvier	„	14 9/16	„	—
Mars	„	14 11/16	„	—
Août	„	14 11/16	„	—

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J.	P.T.	60 10/40	à	—
Août	„	57 10/40	„	—

Fèves-Saïdi

Sept.-Oct.	P.T.	125 —	à	130 —

REMARQUES

Cotons: Nouvelle récolte.—Novembre a ouvert à 14 5/8, mais s'est tout de suite calmé. Le marché reste inactif.

Récolte actuelle: Prix d'ouverture pour l'août 14 3/4; mais on n'y fait rien.

Graines de coton: Nouvelle récolte.—Très ferme à la suite de quelques affaires.

Récolte actuelle.—Très recherché et après avoir ouvert à 56 3/4, monte jusqu'à 57.10.

Fèves-Saïdi: Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

Exterieur

Dépêches particulières du 18 août 1905
PRODUITS EGYPTIENS
LIVERPOOL
Coton: Etat du Marché.—Soutenu
Disp.—F.G.F.: 8 (sans changement)
Futurs Septembre: 7 43/64 (12/64 de hausse)
LIVERPOOL
Graines de coton.—Fermes
Fèves.—Fermes
HULL
Graines de coton.—Meilleure demande
Fèves.—Cours nominaux
LONDRES
Graines de coton.—Soutenues
COTON AMÉRICAIN
LIVERPOOL
Futurs oct.-nov.: 5 76 (18 points de hausse)
„ jan.-fév.: 5.79 (12 points de hausse)
Disponible: 5.80 (19 points de hausse)
NEW-YORK
Middling Upland: 10.75 (15 points de hausse)
Futurs oct.: 10.62 (10 points de hausse)
„ jan.: 10.81 (12 points de hausse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 80,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 3,400
In sight: balles 96,000 contre balles 31,000

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

TRAFFIC RETURNS

The week ended Aug. 12.	05	Same period *04.	Inc.	*Dec.
Kilometres open	855	830	25	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	1685	1725	—	40
Goods and Sundries	1113	1008	105	—
Total	2798	2733	65	—
Receipts per kilometres open	3273	3292	—	—
Toal from commencement of half-year	138632	129949	8683	—

*Week ended 6th August 1904.

HELOUAN BRANCH

	40	40	—
	302	264	38
	430	314	116
	732	578	154
	18297	14464	—
Tot. from 1st Jan.	25155	23385	1890

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, August 18, 12.55 p.m

Sales of the day	bales	4,000
of which Egyptian	„	400
American (new crop) Mais Spot per cental		4/11½
Amer. futures (Sept.-Oct.)		5.71
„ „ (Jan.-Feb.)		5.76
American Middling		5.80
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (Sept.)		7 43/64
„ „ „ „ „ (Oct.)		7 39/64
„ „ „ „ „ (Dec.)		7 31/64
„ „ „ „ „ (Jan.)		7 26/64
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d.		6 10/16
„ „ good fair		7 10/16
„ „ good		8 8/16
„ fully good fair		8 —
Egyptian Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.)		32/

NEW-YORK, August 18

Stock at all U.S. ports	bales	330,000
Week's receipts at all U.S. ports	„	50,000
„ export to Great Britain	„	50,000
„ „ „ Continent	„	30,000
Spot Cotton		10.75
American Futures (September)		10 46
„ „ (October)		10.62
„ „ (January)		10 81
„ „ (February)		10.85
Cable transfers	dol.	4.86½
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	bales	8,000

LIVERPOOL, August 18

American futures (September-October)	5.74

LONDON, August 18.

Private discount (3 month bills)	2 %
Bar Silver (per oz d.)	28 2/16
Consols (September)	90
Rio Tinto	67
Rand Mines New	8
Egyptian Unified	105
„ Railway	102
„ Domain	104 —
Ottoman Defence	104
Turkish Unified	90
Italian Rents 4 %	104
Ottoman Bank	13
National Bank of Egypt	27
Daira Sanieh	101
New Daira	28
Greek Monopole	54
Greek Rent 4 %	43 —
Chartereds of S. Africa	1 12/16
Agricultural Bank	14
New Egyptians	1
Nile Valley Gold Mine — New	—

The Western Oasis Corporation ¼ premium
Delta Light (Bearer shares) 13½ business done
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (Aug.) 5 9/16 buyers
German Beet Sugar (August) 9/5½

PARIS, August 16

Lots Turcs	132 —
Crédit Lyonnais	1125 —
Ottoman Bank	596 —
Cheques on London	25.17½
Sugar White No. 3 (August)	26 ½
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	818 —
Banque d'Athènes	127 —
Land Bank of Egypt	238 —

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 18 août 1905
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 %	Fr.	99 62
Actions de Suez	„	4453 —
Lots Turcs	„	132 50
Turc Unifié	„	91 32
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée	„	107 40
Daira Sanieh	„	102 25
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	„	— —
Extérieur espagnol	„	91 47
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce	„	— —
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions	„	128 —
Métropolitain	„	— —
Russe consolidé	„	88 45
Sosnowice	„	— —
Change sur Londres	„	25 17½
Sucre N° 3 disponible	„	— —
Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars	„	— —

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais		2 90 ½

Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 2½, Berlin 3.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES
(Service spécial)
DÉPÊCHES D'OUVERTURE
LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain
Futurs: oct.-nov.: 5.70
„ jan.-fév.: 5.73
Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m.
Futurs: oct.-nov.: 5.67
„ jan.-fév.: 5.70

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)
Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal.	14 9/16	à —	19/32
Janvier	„	14 9/16	„ —	19/32
Mars	„	14 11/16	„ —	23/32
Août	„	14 3/4	„ —	—

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J.	...	„	60 5/40	à — 10/40
Août	...	„	56 30/40	„ — 35/40

Fèves-Saïdi

Sept.-Oct	—	—	P.T 120 —	à 127 —

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

August.	ROMAIRES. 1905.	1904.	DUEM. 1905.	1904.	KHARTOUM. 1905.	1904.	BERBER. 1905.	1904.	WADI HALFA. 1905.	1904.	ASSOUAN RESERVOIR. Up Stream. 1905.	1904.	Down Stream. 1905.	1904.	ASSIOUT WEIR. Up Stream. 1905.	1904.	Down Stream. 1905.	1904.	RODA. 1905.	1904.	SILSILA BARRAGE. Up Stream. 1905.	1904.
1	4.47	8. 9	1.51	2. 0	3.25	5. 0	4.20	6.23	3.78	5.27	94.89	95.43	87.12	89.45	47.56	48.88	46.8)	48.53	13. 0	13.18	15.41	15.67
2	5. 7	8.12	1.56	2. 8	3.55	5.30	4.30	6.28	3.92	5.57	94.99	95.75	87.52	89.50	47.60	49. 5	46.83	48.74	13. 3	13.20	15.47	15.68
3	4.97	7.83	1.70	2.40	3.60	5.50	4.53	6.34	4.13	5 64	95.15	95.59	87.70	86.60	47.63	49.23	46.92	48.93	13. 6	14. 1	15.53	15.71
4	5.64	7.87	1.75	2.70	3.70	5.50	4.62	6.59	4.26	5.78	95.30	95.88	87.84	89.88	47.75	49.32	46.95	49. 3	13. 6	14. 6	15.53	15.76
5	4.92	7.50	1.80	2.90	3.75	5.55	4.76	6.90	4.26	5.97	95.47	96.13	88. 5	90.11	47.79	49.41	47.20	49.12	13. 4	14.11	15.50	15.81
6	4.98	7.30	1.84	3. 0	3.80	5.60	4.91	6.93	4.24	6.26	95.66	96.28	88.25	90.28	48.11	49.51	47.35	49.22	13. 6	14.16	15.50	15.84
7	5. 3	7.76	1.85	3. 5	3.90	5.58	4.97	6.97	4.22	6.55	95.75	96.39	88.37	90.52	48.35	49.67	47.64	49.37	13. 8	14.20	15.57	15.86
8	5.82	7.46	1.86	3.15	4. 5	5.58	5. 4	6.87	4.19	6.69	95.79	96.77	88.40	90.85	48.54	49.85	47.84	49.55	13.10	15. 0	15.57	15.88
9	5.52	6.81	1.88	3.20	4. 0	5.58	5.35	6.87	4.20	6.90	95.75	97. 1	88.37	91.13	48.74	50. 6	47.97	49.75	13.11	15. 4	15.59	15.91
10	7.27	6.48	1.95	3.40	4. 5	5.58	5.56	6.77	4.28	7.20	95.73	97.33	88.34	91.38	48.89	50.33	48.17	49.99	13.12	15. 9	15.59	15.94
11	6. 7	6.57	1.98	3.30	4. 4	5.64	5.54	6.70	4.45	7.36	95.72	97.69	88.33	91.65	49. 4	50.61	48.24	50.26	13.13	15.17	15.59	15.98
12	6. 5	6.36	2. 3	3.50	4.15	5.55	5.56	6.68	4.58	7.34	95.78	97.96	88.37	91.86	49.14	50.86	48.30	50.51	13.15	16. 4	15.95	16. 5
13	6.99	5.88	2. 9	3.60	4.25	5.48	5.78	6.65	4.75	7.28	95.89	98. 5	88.48	91.97	49.22	51. 0	48.26	50.74	13.18	17. 3	15.58	16.13
14	7.67	5.78	2.13	3.30	4.65	5.48	6.35	6.64	4.83	7.20	96. 4	98. 1	88.65	91.93	49.95	51. 1	48.30	50.85	13.22	17.23	15.67	16.20
15	7. 2	5.82	2.19	3.15	4.68	5.44	6.64	6.66	5. 6	7.12	91.33	97.90	88.84	91.84	49.96	51. 5	48.31	50.90	13.23	18.15	15.68	16.27
16	7. 2	6. 4	2.26	3. 0	4.98	5.30	6.65	6.60	5.30	7. 4	96.84	97.78	89. 3	91.73	49.98	51. 5	48.24	50.91	13.23	19. 3	15.68	16.29
17	6.35	5.92	2 34	3. 0	5. 2	5.20	6.55	6.54	5.52	7. 0	96 77	97.65	89.23	91.65	50. 2	51. 1	48.40	50.84	14. 0	19. 4	15.68	16.28

The Allenburys' Foods

A Progressive Dietary
suited to the growing digestive powers.

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are as easy of digestion as maternal milk and promote both vigorous and healthy growth. They provide a pure milk diet for the young infant and will be found especially useful in hot climates.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON.
Depot in Cairo —E. Dell Mar, 25, Août.

LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.

S. STEIN
PURVEYOR TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE.
CAIRO.
Esbekieha Atabe el Khadra.
Also at Alexandria, and Tantah.

RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

London, August 11.

The visit of the French Squadron, in 1844—then the first since 1815—was, it is interesting to recall, also a "burying of the hatchet." It followed, in fact, immediately upon the adjustment of the Tahiti difficulty, in which Mr Pritchard, a missionary, who was British Consul besides, had played a prominent part Somewhat in advance of public opinion at home, Louis Philippe and Guizot desired to prove the sincerity of their good feeling towards us by their presence in this country. The feeling was quite reciprocated. Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington met the visitors at Southampton, and took them to Windsor. "At two o'clock," says Lady Lyttelton, "he arrived, this curious King, worth seeing, if ever anybody was. Down flew the Queen, and we after her, just in time to see the escort clattering up, and the carriage close behind." His Majesty, she thought, was much moved: "His hand shook; his hat was quite off, and his grey hair seen. His embrace of the Queen was very paternal and nice," though he, probably, did not say: "Combien de plaiser j'ai de vous embrasser!"

— —

That was on October 8. On the 9th the visitor was made K.G. "Albert placed the Garter round the King's leg, and I pulled it through." Then, he said, "Je voudrais embrasser cette main," which he did. The visit lasted a week, and the French ships had a very pleasant time. A gale of wind sent the King home the short way, by Dover and Calais, but the Queen went specially to Portsmouth, and honored Admiral de la Sasse with her presence at luncheon aboard the Gomer.

— —

The entry of a French fleet into the inner harbour at Portsmouth has had no parallel. A small American squadron, it is recorded, was once accorded the same hospitality; but that hospitality has been extended to the warships of no other nation until now. Never till Wednesday last was the tricolor hoisted on the Victory to salute the passing alongside of a French Admiral and an Escadre du Nord.

—

London in August is nominally empty. The hollowness of the formal phrase was never more amply demonstrated than on Thursday, with its enthusiastic crowds filling the great thoroughfares to watch the passage of our visitors from France. But, even had the adjective been more nearly literal, we believe that the muster of spectators would still have been a remarkable one. For they were there not only to watch but to welcome. This visit from our now allies has taken hold of the public mind, and London, which with some reason claims to lead public opinion, means to show in no uncertain manner how the heart of England feels towards the naval representatives of France. London has had an opportunity and at the end of the week, there is but one verdict—that she has used it in a manner not unworthy of a novel and exceptional occasion.

—

Another outstanding difficulty between England and France will vanish, we may hope, as the result of the award of the Tribunal of the Hague in the matter of Muscat. The French have insisted upon giving the protection of their flag to a number of native dhows engaged in trade, which are strongly suspected either of slavery, or of the smuggling of arms along the coast, for the benefit of the inland tribes in chronic revolt against the Sultan, and of the outlaws of all sorts on both sides of the Persian Gulf. It is now decided that natives may not fly the French flag unless they were under French protection before 1863, and such protection is not transferable to other natives or vessels, or even to vessels belonging to the same proprietor. With these restrictions, however, native craft under French protection shall have the right of inviolability within the territorial waters of Muscat. This decision would seem to reduce the opportunities for the abuse of French protection by slave-traders and gun-runners to a minimum; and, now that the policy of pin-pricks has been definitely put an end to between France and England, we may reasonably expect to hear no more of this trouble some matter.

— —

Sir James Kitson's Committee have reported the great Electric Power Bill to the House of Commons, but they are just about one day too late to get it passed this Session. This will be another grievance for the House of Lords, which had carefully examined and approved the provisions of the bill long before it reached the House of Commons. The real opposition to it comes from the two or three Liberal organs that have made of municipalism a fetish. But the height of their foolish resistance is reached to-day by the "Daily News," which put Sir James Kitson in the pillory because he expressed in a letter, written long before he joined the Select Committee on the bill, an opinion "strongly in its favor before hearing the evidence for or against." An examination of the letter will show that all Sir James said was: "The bill has had very careful consideration from a Committee of the Lords. I think it only right to give the opportunity for the same consideration to be given in Committee of the Commons." Which is what any commentator who understands Parliamentary procedure would say. But the "Daily News" is not in these days endowed with either wisdom or knowledge.

—

The House of Commons showed a becoming restraint in discussing the partition of Bengal, and the agitation which it has brought about the ears of the Indian Government. It received an excellent lead in this respect from Sir M. Bhownagree, who observed with some force that the policy was to be judged on its administrative merits, rather than on the excitement which it had evoked in Bengal. That excitement has all the marks of a straw fire. "Local patriotism" is easy to inflame for a fleeting moment, even by the most trivial interference with ancient boundaries, and Governments in England as well as in India have frequently to override the shallow sentiment of the hour. The ruling fact is that Bengal has grown too unwieldy to administer on the existing basis, and the presumption is that the Indian Government has adopted the best form of change.

—

In the next Session of Parliament a great scheme for ensuring the purity of the water supplied from the river Lea will be submitted for legislative approval. This, if carried, will, with the work about to be undertaken during next winter, involve a capital expenditure of a million sterling. During the past half-century a number of schemes have been brought forward with the object of ensuring the purity of the Lea water above the intakes, the Lea Water Company having in 1852 proposed to remove the intake further up the river, and to dispose of the purified sewage of Hertford which finds its way into the water, which eventually is collected, and stored in the reservoirs of the East London district. By several Acts of Parliament, the latest of which was that creating the Water Board, that body is now charged with the responsibility for treating the sewage of Hertford, which pays the Board £700 a year for the work, and receives £600 a year from the Board under the Lea Conservancy Act for abstracting the water of the river. The result is that the town pays the Board £100 a year, while the Board itself is obliged to spend £1,400 a year in the treatment of the sewage. To ensure the purity of the river the Board pays the Lea Conservancy £2,000 a year, but efforts in this direction have led to little result owing to the reluctance of the magistrates to punish the offending parties. Matters have now come to a head. The local authorities, governing some 46,000 people, declare that they will not spend any more money in purifying the effluents from their sewage farms, as such expenditure is beyond their means, and would be unnecessary if the waters of the Lea were not taken for drinking purposes.

—

The Water Board propose to collect the sewage from 31 towns and villages, and after purification to pour the effluent into the river below a new intake, which they propose to construct some nine miles up the river, carrying the water in a new aqueduct to the old aqueduct, and so on to the reservoirs at Tottenham. The new intake, which would take the form of a reservoir, will cost £290,000 and the nine mile aqueduct £383,000. The sewage collection scheme is expected to cost £195,000, the new main drains accounting for £125,000. The Works and Stores Committee of the Board have been instructed to negotiate with the authorities with a view to their acceptance of the scheme, and the amount which they are prepared to contribute towards the cost. It was at first proposed that the Board should pay the whole of the cost of the great sewers, but the Board were averse to doing this, although at present it pays the whole of the cost of disposing of the drainage of Hertford. With the new proposals adopted, a controversy of half a century would be ended, and the Board in possession of a more adequate supply of water for London. The consumption of water in the London water area is enormous, and it is growing at a rate which makes new sources of supply imperative. The following official figures of the growth of this daily consumption at various periods are interesting:—

	Gallons.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Commission	207,000,000
Lord Llandaff's Commission	221,000,000
Present Day	240,000,000
Estimated for 1931	400,000,000

Since the first commission sat the population has increased from 5,360,000 to 6,730,000, but it appears that during the past twelve years Londoners have become more economical in their ideas, and now use 31 gallons per head per day instead of 38. This little economy saves the Board no less than 26,920,000 gallons per day, which, putting the usual price of 9d. per 1,000 gallons upon it, is equivalent to a very large money saving.

—

By this new scheme the Board hope to be able to arrest and purify the flood water, as it is now doing at Staines and Tottenham. At present on a dry day the Board is unable to take its statutory quantity from the Lea, its stagnant condition after abstraction being a source of great danger. It has been found that filtered sewage is finding its way into the river, even when there is no direct outflow from the farm to the river, but more dangerous of all is the effluent from the Government powder factory at Waltham. This the Board feel must at once be stopped.

The authorities on the banks of the Thames do not, however, approve the proposal for the ratepayers paying for sewage purification of towns and villages far away from London. Some 117 authorities, representing 527 towns and villages on the Thames and its tributaries, have been compelled by the Thames Conservancy to spend £2,000,000 in stopping all sewage inflow to the Thames, and it is argued that all that is wanted is the same firmness in the case of the Lea Conservancy.

Lord Welby is among the leaders of those who would compel the authorities at their own expense to cease polluting the river. The question now remaining for settlement is: What action will the Local Government Board take?

—

The Court of Appeal had recently to give an opinion on the question whether a well-conducted boxing contest, similar in all respect to a prize-ring battle with light gloves, may be properly called "a high-class exhibition of physical culture." The plaintiff had hired for this latter purpose the Athenæum Hall—not the Athenæum in Pall Mall, but the Athenæum Hall in Camden-road—and the proprietors of the hall had stopped his entertainment; whereupon he had sued in vain for damages before Mr. Justice Darling and a common jury. He was not content; he seems to have thought his boxing "high class." Well, everybody knows that 4 oz. gloves are a fraud. As Lord Justice Romer said, they punish as much as the naked fist; some people say more. The Lords Justices had no hesitation in dismissing the action, on the ground that the plaintiff had violated his contract. A good deal has been done by the National Sporting Club and other people—not without misadventures—to confer respectability upon that form of "the noble art" which cultivates the knock-out blow; but it is not generally understood to come within the category of high-class physical culture. Their Lordships of Appeal may have had in memory the fact that, in connection with the Coronation festivities, the King himself had to veto a boxing entertainment at the Albert Hall.

—

The Bow-street case against two Italians, Antonelli and Barbieri, who are charged with inciting to assassination in their own country by publishing a journal here, cannot be discussed while *sub judice*. But, without reference to what is alleged against these aliens, satisfaction may be expressed at the proof, afforded by this prosecution, that England is not so alien herself to the comity of nations as to harbour all and sundry malcontents of other lands without policing them. Laxity in time past has allowed it to be supposed abroad too easily that the vermin of civilisation may nest, engender, and hatch in England comfortably. We cannot, of course, take sides in foreign domestic politics—except as we are for all lengths of constitutional liberty the world over. But with respect to a brood of men who are everywhere the common enemies of order and public safety, we have been compelled to attempt a distinction; and, as London teems with refugees of that sort, it is just as well they should learn that they are not entirely free to abuse a free country. The Bow-street prosecution may or may not establish a case in point. It serves, however, to advertise the existence of a law which, however its application may call for discriminate and even jealous care, meets the emergency of an Anarchist propaganda.

—

The match at Bramall-lane, Sheffield, between Lancashire and Yorkshire, which ended in a win for the latter by 44 runs, was one of the most extraordinary games on record, fortunes varied throughout, first one side and then the other appearing likely to win. Lancashire failed at the crisis of the game, however, and Yorkshire once more demonstrated their ability to play an uphill game. Yet, when all is said, there can be no question that Lancashire lost through the falling-off in the quality of their bowling. This falling off has been in evidence since the end of May, and constitutes the great difference between the Lancashire eleven of 1904 and the Lancashire eleven of 1905. An appeal to figures shows that Brearley is at present the most dependable bowler. Hallows, Cuttell, and Sharp have all failed to maintain their form of 1904. At the start of the season, up, say, to the end of May, this falling off was not at all decided. Since then, however, not one of the three has done anything with the ball, which serves to show not only why Lancashire lost a game which they appeared to have won on Tuesday forenoon, but also accounts for their lack of success all through the season compared with 1904.

—

The success of the Yorkshire team over their old opponents has left the competition for county championship honors in a most interesting state. Too often the latter part of the season has been spoiled by one county gaining such a big advantage over its opponents that the result has been almost a foregone conclucion two months before the end. Had Yorkshire suffered defeat yesterday instead of gaining a brilliant victory, Lancashire would have been looked upon as the champions of the 1905 season. But instead, the competition is as open now, at least so far as Yorkshire and Lancashire are concerned, as it was two months ago. Lancastrians may be excused for sorrowing at the defeat of their champions, but the result of that one game has undoubtedly added largely to the interest taken in the competition. Lancashire are, of course, still at the head of affairs, but very little separates them from their rivals.

—

Once more Mr. Burgess, of Yorkshire, has tried to swim across the Channel, and once more he has failed. But though beaten so far, he is the reverse of disgraced. It was less than a fornight ago that he made his last attempt. Undaunted, he tries again, and gets to within four miles of France before he has to acknowledge defeat. The prospect of Captain Webb's achievement being equalled looks as far away as ever. But by all means let attempts continue to be made upon his record. We are not all of the same mind with those who decry these long swims as profitless and foolish. Swimming is one of the finest exercises, as well as one of the most useful accomplishments there is. And the incentive of a definite goal serves to stimulate not only to the highest efforts, but to a carefulness of living which is beneficial rather than the reverse to those who continue so pluckily to strain after its attainment.

— —

Catherine Alsopp, a Sheffield charwoman, has hanged herself by a piece of clothes-line on a nail in her bedroom, and has left, in ten lines of verse upon a piece of sugar paper, her calm farewell to a world too arduous. It is a document not to be read with vulgar amusement. She was tired enough to die, and that is more tired than any of us wish to be:—

Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing;
But everything there is exact to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But, having no voice, I'll be clear of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never;
I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever!"

The jury mocked her yesterday with the customary verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity." Her rapture seems most reasonably prophetic. May the earth lie lightly on her!

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1906
All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than
SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.
B. NATHAN & Co., *Chief Agents for Alexandria.*
A. V. THOMSON, *Secretary for Egypt.*

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Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	„ 8	„ 16	„ 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30.	„ 2	„ 4	„ 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged for advertisements not appearing consecutively.

—

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.
AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

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A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING
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FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

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All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—
BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1
A SPECIALITY.
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The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:
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All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

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The newest Shades in Crepe de Chene Ties.
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Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.
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HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES.
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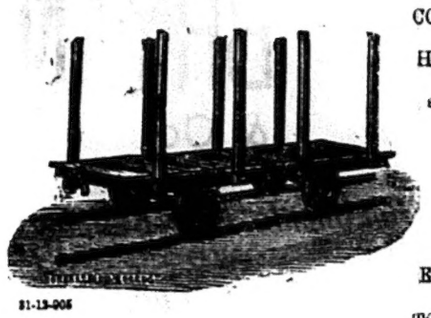
Large stocks of rails, trucks and locomotives always kept in Alexandria.



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Wood working machinery.

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Portable and semi-portable steam engines, Road rollers, threshing and straw-chopping machines.

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Patent Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

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Gelignite, Blasting Gelatine, detonators, safety fuse, etc "Sporting Ballistite" and "Empire" Cartridges.

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Machine belting of every description, leather, rubber, cotton and Balata.

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Steam, Oil and Gas Engines, with Producer Plants, Pumps and Machinery of all description.

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Dynamos, motors and electric machinery of all description.

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Chubb's Steel Safes of all sizes on hand, the building of strong rooms undertaken.

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The Cochran patent vertical boilers.

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Seamless steel boats fitted with any class of motor.

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Diggers made in size No. 5, 6, 8 and 12.

SPECIALITIES:—TANGYES' GAS ENGINES with Producer Plants, COOPER PATENT STEAM DIGGER, specially suitable for small landowners.

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Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Provinces of Behera, Gharbieh, Dakahlieh Charkieh and Galioubieh *Through service for goods* between all stations of the Company and *over 100 principal stations of the State Railway* in Upper and Lower Egypt. Goods may also be through-booked from or to any station on Helouan Railway. The Company has 70 stations opened for public Telegraph Service in conjunction with all offices of the Government Telegraph Department. *"For time tables, tariffs and information* apply to the offices at Cairo, Alexandria Damanhour, Tantah or Zagazig. 21416 31.12.905

(HELOUAN BRANCH.)

	A.M.					P.M.								
Bab-el-Louck ... Dep.	6.20	8. 6	9.10	10.10	12.5	1.20	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.25	8.40	10.10	12.3
Helouan ... ...Arr.	7. 7	8.48	9.47	10.54	12.40	.55	3.55	4.50	5.52	6.56	8.—	9.25	10.48	1.10
Helouan ... .Dep.	6.25	7.50	8.15	9.15	10.15	12. 5	1.20	3.15	4.18	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.15
Bab-el-Louck ... Arr.	7.10	8.20	8.55	9.50	10.58	12 48	1.58	4.—	4.55	5.58	6.55	8.8	9.32	10.53	11.55

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT Cy., Ld.

Chief Office: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, CAIRO. Near the National Bank of Egypt.

ENGRAIS NATURELS COMPLETS

Poudrettes, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.

NOUVEAU REMEDE PURGATIF IDEAL

Contre Constipation, Congestion, Hemorrhoides, Migraine Obesite, etc. Conserve le teint frais et la taille svelte; l'une efficacite absolue sans douleurs. Il est conseille par toutes les etoiles egyptiennes et mondaines. Le purgatif le plus economique.

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THE UNDERWRITERS' FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Over Five Hundred now in use in Egypt and the Sudan.

SIMPLICITY
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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND FULL PARTICULARS

SOLE AGENTS:

THOS. HINSHELWOOD & Co.

ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,036 — *Alexandrie, VENDREDI à Midi le 18 Août 1905.*

COTON

	Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS Angleterre		Continent		Etats-Unis		TOTAL		STOCK
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette semaine	2,665	2,057	15,649	4,180	31,075	600	4,620	6,837	51,344	394,416§
Même semaine 1904...	1,141	1,714	12,937	2,390	17,949	435	3,349	4,539	34,235	485,735*
Depuis 1er Sept. 1904	6,227,718	391,868	2,976,050	355,618	2,667,574	77,735	598,678	825,221	6,242,302	—
Même époque 1904 ...	6,465,851	386,937	2,944,544	362,293	2,706,663	51,677	397,909	800,907	6,049,116	—

Y Compris stock § au 1er Septembre 1904 Cantars 409,000 *au 1er Septembre 1903 Cantars 69,000

GRAINES DE COTON — TOURTEAUX

	Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL	STOCK	TOURTEAUX Arrivages	Exportations
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cette semaine	8,747	38,180	3,784	41,964	742,497	9	1,458
Même semaine 1904...	4,533	1,534	1,951	3,485	762,989	4	415
Depuis 1er Sept. 1904	3,613,075	2,984,817	133,288	3,118,105	—	31,105	74,127
Même époque 1904 ...	3,551,666	2,689,313	169,364	2,858,677	—	26,807	66,669

Le stock au 1er Septembre 1904 était d'Ardebs 247,527 et au 1er Septembre 1903 d'Ardebs 70,000

Pour les Feves, Orges, Blés, Lentilles, Mais et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 Mars et 30 Novembre

FEVES — ORGES

	Arrivages Saidi	Arrivages Behera	EXPORTATIONS Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL	STOCK	ORGES Arrivages	Expor.
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine.	944	—	—	12	12	36,492	905	792
Même semaine 1904...	24,561	—	2,943	2,003	4,946	197,253	8	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1905	82,308	—	64,349	29,467	93,816	—	29,417	16 253
Même époque 1904 ...	289,370	79	96,216	43,080	139,296	—	433	25

Stock au 1er. Avril 1905 Ardebs 48,000 — Ardebs —
Stock au 1er. Avril 1904 Ardebs 47,100 — Ardebs —

BLES — LENTILLES — MAIS — OIGNONS

	BLES Arrivages Saidi	Behera	Expor.	LENTILLES Arrivages	Expor.	MAIS Arrivages	Expor.	OIGNONS Arrivages	Exportations
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Crs. 108 Ok.	Crs. 108 Ok.
Cette semaine	44	2,746	—	188	—	—	—	—	10
Même semaine 1904...	119	2,970	—	258	20	10	116	—	—
A partir du 1 Av.1905	2,690	33,541	—	2,358	26	8,190	127	824,738	793,927
Même époque 1904 ...	11,512	42,847	76	2,204	1,518	21,407	7,024	584,010	618,771

Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebs — Ard. — au 1 Déc. 1904 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1905 Crs —
Stocks au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebs — Ard. 1,500 au 1 Déc. 1903 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1904 Crs —

N.B.—L'année pour les Blés et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Maïs le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars

Prix de la Marchandise disponible

COTON SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION

	Brown	Haute-Egypte et Fayoum
Fair	Tal. 12 1/4	Tal. 11 1/8 Nal.
Fully Fair,	„ 13 1/2	„ 11 7/8 „
Good Fair	„ 14 3/8	„ 12 3/8
Fully Good Fair,	„ 15 3/8	„ 13 /—
Good	„ 16 1/4	„ 13 7/8
	Abassi	Ioannovich
	Nominal	
Fully Good Fair,	Tal. 14 1/2 à 14 3/4	Tal. 16 1/4 à 16 1/2
Good,	„ 16 1/4 „ 16 1/2	„ 17 1/4 „ 17 1/2
Extra,	„ — /— „ — /—	„ — /— „ — /—

GRAINES ET CEREALES

		Disponible	Tickets
Graines de Coton Mit-Afifi	Qualité Buona Mercantile	P.T. 55 —/—	— —
„ „ Haute-Egypte		„ — —/—	— —
Blé Saïdi		„ — —/—	— —
Blé Béhéra		„ — —/—	— —
Orge		„ — —/—	— —
Fèves Saïdi		„ — —/—	— —
Fèves Fayoumi		„ — —/—	— —
Fèves Béhéra		„ — —/—	— —
Lentilles		„ — —/—	— —
Maïs		„ — —/—	— —
Oignons		„ — —/—	— —

Franco-Station

Coton Fully Good Fair Brown	Août	Tal. 14 30/32	Graines de Coton	Août	P.T. 56 5/40
„ „ „ „ „	Novembre pr.	„ 14 20/32	„ „	Nov.-Déc.-Jan. pr.	„ 59 30/40
„ „ „ „ „	Janvier pr.	„ 14 21/32	Fèves	Nominal Septembre-Octobre pr.	„ 130 —/—
„ „ „ „ „	Mars pr.	„ 14 24/32	„	Nov.-Déc.-Jan. pr.	„ — —/—

Marché des Cotons: très peu d'affaires.

WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 21st, to Sunday, 27th August, 1905.

(BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DESPATCHES DAYS	LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING Ordinary Letters	Money Orders	Parcels	ARRIVAL DAYS
EUROPE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	—	—	—	—	Wednes.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	German	Naples	—	—	—	—	—
AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	3 p.m.	10 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Tuesday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GREECE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Khedivial	Piræus	Wedn.	3 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Russian	Piræus	Wedn.	9 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—	Saturday
SYRIA	Khedivial	Port Said	Sunday	3.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Saturday noon	Wednes.
	Russian		Wednes.	3.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—	—
	French		Thurs.	3.30 a.m.	Wednes. 6 p.m.	—	Thursday
	Austrian		—	—	—	—	—
CYPRUS	British	Port Said	Tuesday	3 p.m.	noon	Monday noon	Sunday
MALTA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	—	—	—	—	Wednes.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	—	—
JEDDA, P. SUDAN, SUA. MASSOWA & HODEIDA	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	Friday
PORT SUDAN & SUAKIN	Khedivial	Suez	Wednes.	3.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon	Saturday
MASSOWA & ASSAB ...	British	—	—	—	—	—	Wednes.
	Italian		Tuesday	3.15 p.m.	noon	noon	—
ADEN & INDIA	British		Tuesday	3 p.m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	—
	French		—	—	—	—	
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	British Orient		Thursday	3.30 a.m.	Wednesday 6 p.m.	Wednes. noon via Port Said	
	French		—	—	—	—	
	German		Sunday	3.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	—	
	British P. & O	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.		—	—	—	—	
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	French		Friday	3.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	
	German		Monday	3.30 a.m.	Sun. 20 noon	Sun. 20 6 p.m.	
ADEN & East Coast of Africa	German		Sunday	3.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	
DJIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA ADEN & MADAGASCAR	French		—	—	—	—	
DJIBOUTI & ABYSSYNIA	French		—	—	—	—	

Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.

The Continental letter office is closed one hour before the hours mentioned above.

N.B.—These days and hours are subject to modification, owing to quarantine regulations.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same, the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-giving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, useless and valueless. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said

DR. LE CLERC'S

Pills for the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 9d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words "Eugene Le Clerc" impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

Dr. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, ulcerations, skin eruptions, fleeting and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting illness and infectious disorders generally (as, healing properties greatly minimise the inconvenience of shaving in cases of pimples, spots or sores). In Tablets price 1/- sold by Max Fischer, 103 Rue Chérif, Alexandria.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS' STORE-KEEPERS, AND OTHER TRADERS.—If you are not a reader of "African Commerce," the British Trade Medium for All Africa, send 7d. for a copy to The Manager, "African Commerce," Tower Chambers, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. Annual Subscription 7/6 post free.

L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE est en vente dans les rues du Caire tous les soirs à 7 h.30, excepté les dimanches et jours fériés. Le journal est aussi en vente aux gares du Caire, d'Alexandrie, de Tantah, de Damanhour de Kafr-Zayat et de Zagazig. Prix numéro du jour, 1 P.T.